Hanna's Stock WILL BE CONTINUED ORNING, May 29, at 10 o'c'k, AT STORE

6 South Canal-st. R. E. JENKINS, Amignee.

SDAY TRADE SALE. Packages Glassware, ers Alex, Wines, Lamps, Lagers, Chim-

and YELLOW WARE Open Lots.
Cutlery, Silver-Plated
(s, and Oilcloths.

Cider and Malt Vinegar.
Baking Fowder.

"lifornia Wine.
"Grade Tea.

Safes.
"1 1 o'clock, at Our Sales

TERS & CO., Auctioneers. TRADE SALE.

May \$1, at 9:30 o'clock, in Rooms, second floor. auts will always find good and TERS & CO. Auctioneers TAILURS STOCK

msg 120 Wabash-av. Also as wers, Ostrich Feathers and strable Millinery Goods. TING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, LION SALE City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper,

Oil Paintings, ONEYtoLOAN

I ROAD H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-Sl., N. Y., OFERT, at BEST RATE. Madisse received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. DWARD L. BREWSTER,

101 Washington-st., and solis COMMERCIAL PAPER, LUCAL and BONDS.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, MORTGAGE LOANS

GRATES AND MANTELS. Plain, Gold and Nicke trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST. FOR SALE.

hester Insole Mfg. Co. moles, Shoe Pittings, and Over Gaiters of quality and finish at reasonable rates. for tarms, G. P. MORSE, Gen'l Agent, J. Y. G. E. MORSE, Sec'y & Treas.

PERFUMERY. LINSONS PERFUMERY ESS. WHITE ROSE

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP EAU DE COLOGNE PARTNER WANTED Sold by all Dealers. A man of good character and standing, with \$10,000 a \$15,000 capital, to take the place of a retiring part

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1877-TEN PAGES.

PROPOSALS. JEWELBY, WATCHES, Etc. STATES MAIL

VOLUME XXXI.

TLLINOIS.

one control of the co

rive at Levandsville by 5 p. m. Bond required to be mark to Percy, 8 miles and back, once a vest. Leave Denmark Thursday at 12 m.; rive at Percy by 2 p. m.; leave Percy Thursday 3 p. m.; arrive at Denmark by 5 p. m. Yakawills to Litchfield, 9 miles and back, there times a week. Leave Walshville Monday, terming, and Friday at 9 a. m.; arrive at technical by 12 m.; leave Litchfield Monday, and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at technical by 4 p. m. Bond required with bid,

mm Carrie, by Frogtown, to Sparks, 11 miles of lack, once a week. Leave Carryle Thereday 15 m.; arrive at Sparks by 10:30 a.m.; leave such Thereday 11 a.m.; arrive at Carryle 15:30 m. Sond required with bld, \$150.

Ton Octoverille to Mahomet, 9 miles and back, there week. Leave Centreville Thursday at 12 m.

initiant P. M. General.

Initiant P. M. General.

Initial P. M. General.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Company, 52 Wall-st,

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway

a Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and declars of this Company for the election of citizen pursuant to law, and for the transaction act other business as may come before said flag, will be held at the office of the Company, than, on Taursday, the 7th of June next, at

The transfer books will close on Saturday, May and open on Monday, June 11 next.

LL SYKES, Jr., Secretary, President.

tockholders' Meeting.

the interest given that the annual meeting a Calcage South Branch Dock Company, will be added to Directors of said Company, will be added to the office of said Company, Room 2 Dickey in No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of China 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877.

E. G. MASON,
Scoriary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.

BOAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.

issual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chi-bert liand & Pacific Railroad Co., for the of Directors pursuant to law, and the transac-man other business as may come before them, heat at the office of the Company in the City of the Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 Meeting the Company of the Company of the City of the Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 Meeting the Company of the Company of

AND 7 1-2 PER CENT.

FINANCIAL.

btant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

New York, April 26, 1877.

GREAT CLOSING SALE post-office DEPARTMENT, Wash-sten, April 10, 1877.—Proposals will be neitred at the Contract Office of this De-stant until 3 o'clock p. m., of June 9, 177 to be decided by June 20), for carry-st the smile of the United States from 1921, 1877, to June 30, 1879, on the fol-sing routes in the State of Illinois, and by a schedule of departures and arrivals and provided of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the con-sing posterior of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of th ATAUCTION

Our Large and Elegant Stock of

Watches, Diamonds. Fine Jewelry,

SILVERWARE, Etc., At 10 o'clock This Morning, 2:30 in the Afternoon, and 7:30 in the Evening.

Corner of Lake and Clark-sts. TTEND THIS SALE FOR BARGAINS ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

REAL ESTATE. Receiver's Sale.

I will sell at public auction at my office Rooms 8 and 9 Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, 111., on JUNE 6, 1877, AT 10 A.M. all of Blocks 3 and 4, the west half of Block 5, and all of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 (266 Lots) in Davis' Addition to Chicago, In said Chicago (lying just west of Westernsv., and ostween Lake and Fulton.sts).

Also, the East % of the S. w. % of Sec. 6, T. 38, N. B. 14, E., in Cook County, Ill. (near Stock-Yards). Terms, % cash, balance in three annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Sale percuptory.

GEO. R. CLARKE, Auctioner.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1877.

TO RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

into learnt Tuesday and Friday at I p. m.; crive is Pole by 6 p. m. Bond required with the control of the contr

TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Room 8 Tribune Building. FOR RENT.

That splendid and most centrallocated Store in the city, 113 & 115 State-st. (formerly occupied by Keen, Cooke & Co). The whole building or in part.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Room 15 Nixon Building, cor. LaSalle and Mon

SUMMER RESORT RARE CHANCE.

The advertiser will rent for the season his Swiss Cotage on the most beautiful lake in Illinois; only thirty miles from Chicago; three trains daily each way. It is completely furnished and ready for occupancy. Roating bath-house. Splendid Grove. Ice-bouse filled or an invalid family desiring quiet rural luxury this is a chance seldom offered. It will only be rented to a irst-class family. Address F 3, Tribune office.

FOR RENT. Five-story and Basement Building, 50x90, on south-ast corner Monroe and Market-sts., entire or in part. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Store and Basement of 150 and 152 Fifth-av. Ali hird and fourth floors of 150, 152 and 154 Fifth-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. ORTGAGE LOANS.

FLOUR MILL. with Machinery, in Chicago, to rent. Residence and grounds at Highland Park to rent. WALTER H. MATTOCKS. Room I. No. 40 Dearborn-st.

Decoration Day.

I make a specialty of photographing Flowers. Have your Flower Pieces photographed before taking them to the Cemetery.

ROBERT F. HUGHES, 596 Wabash-av.

Bailiff Dooley And how he secured Jurors for Sullivan. All in to EXECUTOR'S SALE. EXECUTOR'S SALE

TO-DAY. 50x170 feet, east front on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., will be

SOLD AT AUCTION. AT 12 O'CLOCK.

By order of Court.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 61 Dearborn-st. OPTICIAN.



Fine Spectacles suised to all sights on scientific prin-tiples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-topes, Barometers, &c. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. Chicago, May 19, 1877. T. T. FRITH.

WANTED.

THE WAR.

The Russians Still Actively Preparing to Cross the Danube.

Roumanian Troops Will Guard the Right Wing of the Invading Army.

The Turks Determined to Defend the Balkan Passes to the Last.

Non-Combatants Ordered to Quit Several Bulgarian Cities.

Reported Recapture of Ardahan by a Turkish Column.

Letters from Our Own Correspondents with the Russian Forces.

Difficulties which Surround the Work of News-Getting.

Exceptionally Cordial Feeling Toward Americans Among Russian Officers.

lattering Attentions Paid

Gen. Grant in Liverpool.

Nearly All the French Republican Officials Removed.

THE BELLIGERENTS.

IN EUROPE. PREFARING TO CROSS.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch from Galatz says the Russians have measured all the vessels here, stating that they will shortly require them. They are sounding the river opposite here to-day. Many rafts have arrived from Sereth all ready for bridging purposes. Great numbers of fresh troops are expected to-

VIENNA, May 28.—Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, vesterday in-formed the inhabitants of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla, and Silistria that all persons who had onit within twelve days.

ом тив 10тн. A Bucharest dispatch says that it is expected

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY. BUCHAREST, May 28 .- It is now certain that the Roumanian army will not cross the Danube with the invading forces, but will remain on the Roumanian side to guard the right flank.

THE SINKING OF THE MONITOR. ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—The real facts of the blowing up of the Turkish monitor are as follows: Russian officers conducted a torpedo to the monitor in open daylight, and under fire. One of the Russian boats was almost sub-merged by the explosion of the torpedo, and another was struck by a shot.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.
BUCHAREST, May 28.—Railway communication tion on the Ibrail & Galatz line is not yet re GALATZ, May 28.—The water is still rising.

Railway communication between Busco and Barboschi is interrupted. Two large trains of nfantry are detained at Barboschi. The bridge over the Sereth is considered to be in a dangerous condition. The Sixth Army Corps, consisting of 35,000 men, which was to

have arrived here two days ago, has been de tained, owing to bad weather. LARGE MASSES OF RUSSIANS.

LONDON, May 29-5 a. m.-A Times dispatch from Rustchuk says large masses of Ru are visible to the northward of Giurgevo. LOOKING FOR A CROSSING.

A Belgrade special says that an industrious search is being made from Glad-ova to the mouth of the Timok to find a fitting place for the Russians to cross the Danube. Two points have already been hinted at, and new fortifications are being raised on the Timok to protect the Russian march on Servine add. IN ASIA.

CAVALRY PIGHT.

LONDON, May 28.—A cavalry fight took place near Kars on Saturday, between 2,000 Turks and 1,000 Russians. A heavy rain stopped the right as soon as commenced.

LONDON, May 28.—A Reuter telegram, dated Erzeroum, May 27, says: "In the recent cav-alry fight, ten miles from Kars, the Russians lost 150 killed, and the Turkish loss is not re-

lirection of Van or Olt." TURKISH DEPEAT.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The
Russians claim to have defeated the Turks at Okapa Heights, in the Caucasus."

THE TURKS HOLD THE BOADS. A telegram from Tiflis says the Turks hold the roads through the Caucasus from the Black DISPERSED.

St. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Official reports from Tiflis state that the greater part of the Turkish garrison of Ardahau has been dispersed. Some fied towards Batoum.

The Russian Erivan column is stationary near urpahanes, collecting provisions.

PROBABLY A CANARD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28 .- The Porte has re constantinoples, May 28.—The Porte has received intelligence from the Sub-Governor of Laristan that Ardahan has been recaptured by the Turkish corps under Moussah Pashs.

[Nors—A similar report was in circulation some days ago, which proved unfounded. The present report comes in a very roundabout way.]

LONDON, May 29—5 a. m.—The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople expresses the blief that the news of the recapture of Ardanis anthentic an is authentic.

ERZEROUN, May 28.—Three days ago reinbrorements were sent to Ardahan to effect a
unction with a portion of its former garrison.
We have just received news here that the comwined force, by a coup de main, succeeded in reapturing the town. The Turks numbered

THE DANUBE.

USTRO-HUNGARIAN VIEWS REGARDING ITS NAV-

tion of the Danube is intimately connected with the vital interests of Austra-Hungary, and should be fully respected by the belligerents. Russia concurs in this view, and has given distinct and reassuring explanations on the sub-ject. Turkey, however, has not, and orders given by the Turkish authorities are of a nature to call forth

to call forth

THE MOST DECIDED PROTEST
on the part of Austro-Hungary. This country
is entitled to insist that no difficulties should
be raised beyond the immediate requirements of
military operations, and that such restrictions
should not be extended further nor remain in
force longer than strictly necessary. Eventually
they must be entirely removed. Austro-Hungary is justified in expecting binding engagements from the Porte concerning the
PREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.
as prompt and complete as those already given

as prompt and complete as those already given by Russia. The claim of the Porte that vessels belonging to the European Commission of the Danube should hoist the Turkish flag is impract ticable. The international character of the Danube excludes the idea of placing it under the sovereignty of the Ports. Instructions in rdance with the above views have been sen to the Austro-Hungarian representatives at Constantinople and Bucharest." SETTLED

VIENNA, May 28.-In regard to the Austro Turkish dispute concerning the Danube, it is said that explanations have been given which appear to satisfy both parties.

London, May 29—5 a. m.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says: Representations made by this Government in Constantinople about the reopening of the navigation of the Danube, at least as far as Girla, have produced their effect. The Turkish commander, Ada Kalesi, has in-formed the Danube Steam Navigation Agency

that their ships will be allowed to pass IN CONSTANTINOPLE. ABDICATION OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, May 28.—It is rumored from Vienna that Sultan Abdul Hamid will shortly abdi

TROUBLES. There are renewed fears in Constantinople of internal troubles. The Ministerial crisis con NO EXCITEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—All the excitement has disappeared, and everything is quiet. A council of war has asked Moukhtar Pasha what his plans were. He replied that there was a scheme in process of execution which was a scheme in process or excession was certain to insure success, and begged to be

MINISTERIAL CHANGE ADVISED.

VIENNA, May 28.—The Sultan has been advised by some of the diplomatic corps to change

ORDER REVOKED. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The order su pending the Levant Herald has been revoked.

PROPOSED CONSULTATIONS.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution that all the Ministers should be invited to attend the sitting of the Chamber, to consult with the Deputies upon

measures which are urgently required by the military situation.

EXILED.

Small Bey, former Governor of Tultcha, who was suspected of complicity in the Softa demonstration, has been arrested and exiled to Boussa. Several others have been arrested and banished, and seizures of arms have been made.

BULGARIA.

THE TURES MURDINGUEST INCLINED.

LONDON, May 28.—A Rustchuk correspondent writer: "The disorderly Moslem element is in a state of great fury with the Bulgarians and foreigners generally. Christians are frightened to death lest some imprudent member of their faith should provide a spark which might light up such a glare as would throw Batak into the completely. Even the Consuls have to be careful for their lives. Proofs of the ex--treme and dangerous tension of the relations be-tween the Moslem and non-Moslem could be given without end. Richard Reade, the English and American Consul here, who has never been accused throughout the late troubles of being in any way prejudiced again the Turks, but who has been suspected of lear ing the other way, thinks matters are as serious as they can be, and his urgent warnings are ignored both at Downing street and at Con-stantinople. It is believed here by some that Russian influence in the form of money is artfully planning a dreadful outbreak, and that those are no friends to the Turks who do not insist upon a stop being put to the irregulari-ties, the firm repression of which would give satisfaction to the decent Mohammedans and non-Mussulmans alike."

FROM THE FRONT. THE TRIBUNE'S EASTERN WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPORT PROGRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, LONDON, W. C., May 15 .-I send you herewith letters from correspondents of THE TRIBUNE at the front. As per my in structions, I have secured the services of five very competent writers, three of whom will accompany the Russian armies, while the other two will follow the fortunes of the Sultan's forces. My arrangements are now perfect for the procuring of the very latest and best news for THE TRIBUNE, which will be transmitted by

FROM JASSY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Jassy (on the Prath River), May 10.—How vague and forlorn are the attempts of the special correspondent to convey any adequate idea of the war to the reader in dustant lands: I pause before entering upon the task, with a feeling of dread, almost of despair. All the associations, the state almost of despair. All the associations, the state of mind and manners, even the slightest conditions of living, differ greatly from those to which you in America are born. The work is, as my esteemed friend Rochefort would say, an immensity. Mose

friend Rochefort would say, an immensity. Mose allows!

Acting under telegraphic instructions from the chief of your London bareau. I have left Kischeneff with the intention of pushing forward to the front as rapidly as possible. I have proceeded by rail to a point that is distant only about two leagues from the old Moldavian Town of Jassy, but am here detained by reason of the inscrutable arrangements of the Russian officials, who will neither allow me to go on to Jassy nor to return to headquarters. They vouchasfe no arylanstion of their exasperating conduct, but I suspect that they fear I am too enterprising in pushing on in advance of the other French and English correspondents, who are still waiting philosophically in Kischeneff for special permits. It is astonishing how they can smell the battle after off and not flag themselves into it.

The question of issuing Journalistic Primarrs has long perplexed the Russian authorities. At

Insuing Journalismo Permits
has long perplexed the Russian authorities. At first all correspondents were welcomed and given free access to all points and information; but, as the winter progressed and the number of writers swelled, it was a found necessary to place some restrictions upon their conduct, especially as several of the correspondents for London newspapers purposely colored their reports adversely to the Russians, in accordance with the tendencies of their papers. A fortnight ago it was ramored about Kischeseff that all correspondents would be excluded from the field of operations. Such, indeed, was the order issued by the Grand Duke Nicholas, but it was soon afterwards rescinded, it is said, at the instance of the Czar himself. At present a system is adopted which is much fairer and which will result equally well for the interests of the correspondents and the authorities. A flat has been made out of gentlemen who are properly accredited from

known to the military authorities. To all such will be given medals, one side containing a written permit, and the other the photograph of the correspondent in question. Before receiving this badge, the writer must promise not to divulge any pending military movements, although he is freely allowed to abuse Russia to his heart's content. But I trust that no one valuing his head will take advantage of this kind and benevolent permission. Each correspondent will report regularly to Col. Haussenkampf, and is expected to furnish that officer with copies of papers containing his letters or dispatches.

Life at Kischeneff during the winter and spring was dull and tedious to the last degree. I came over from Odessa some weeks in advance of the troops, and was therefore successful in securing the best accommodations that the place afforded. It is a barren, desolate town, far beyond the outskirts of modern civilization, remarkable only for bad roads and horrible inns. Imagine vast stretches of waste land occupied at intervals by little settlements of Cossack peasantry, groveling in poverty, and ignorance, and degradation, and you have only a faint picture of Southwestern Russia. Odessa is the only town of importance, and that, being a sceport, has been touched here and there by the breath of trade, until it has become almost bearable to the chance sojourner. One can get something to eat, and can find a little frontier society. But Heaven help the man who is doomed to a lengthy

EXISTENCE AT KISCHENEFF!

It is direct than London, ugiver than New York.

man who is doomed to a lengthy

EXISTENCE AT KISCHENEFF!

It is dirtier than London, uglier than New York, and possesses no other claim to comparison with those cities. It straggles here and there over the plain as if it had lost itself and was trying a hundred different ways at once of getting back again, Here and there a miserable hut lifts itself out of the mud and stares at you with a melancholy countenance as you pass, like an old blind beggar beseeching charity. There are several streets devoted to trade, along which may be seen a motley array of insignificant shops, and stalls, and markets, nearly all presided over by Jews, who here, as in other portions of Europe, control the oulk of business. The Jew of Kischeneff is lower and filthier than his brother in the Juden Strasse, Vienna. His black gown is longer and dirtier, and his curied hair is greasier, and he smells more of garlic.

The population of Kischeneff is about 100,000, yet it has none of the characteristics of a city. The streets are unpawed, and are always either these-deep in mudor dust. Clonds of the latter these-deep in mudor dust.

yet it has none of the characteristics of a city. The streets are unpaved, and are always either knee-deep in mud or dust. Clouds of the latter are always flying in your face, filling your eyes, nose, and mouth, even to suffocation. There is a public square in the centre of the town, wherein a few dwarfish and irregularly-planted trees drag out a humiliated existence. Around the square are grouped the principal buildings, among them being those occupied by the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is an unattractive two-story edifice, and its present purpose ractive two-story edifice, and its present purpos fractive two-story edifice, and its present purpose can only be guessed at from a few flags waving from the roof, and the sentries pacing up and down before the main entrance. No wonder the Czar did not prolong his stay at headquarters.

Fortunately for the few strangers in Kischeneff, the troops were not quartered in the town. As it was there were only

THE VILEST AND MEANEST OF ACCOMMODAand, if the town had been called upon to provide for a large number of officers, 1 think the native nhabitants must have starved, so meagre was the food, and so insufficient for even the few who were compelled to remain there. The hotels were mere hovels. As I said, I was lucky enough to mere hovels. As I said, I was lucky enough to have a first choice of rooms. I went to the Hotel de France. It was eligibly located on a side street running off from the square, yet I was filled with ominous forebodings when I was driven in one of the curious little two-wheeled drotchskys through the gateway leading into the court-yard of the hotel. Heaps of dirt, and straw, and garbage lay in sickening array on either side of the portal, and through the open kitchen window I could see a frowsy Cossack engaged in the task of washing froway Cossack engaged in the task of washing dishes, the operation consisting in dipping the plates into a tub of water and then laying them out to dry in the sun. After being kept waiting nearly half-an-hour I was shown into the best front chamber, a bare, uncarpeted room, the only fur-niture being a lofty bed, a bench, and a pine table This was my lodgings for three months. Other correspondents who arrived later were even more uncomfortably situated.

During the past fortnight TROOPS HAVE BEEN CONSTANTLY MOVING towards the front. They have come mostly from their winter quarters in the villages of Bessarabia, and as many as sixteen trains have passed in one day. The Cossuck cavalry are fine-looking fellows, and they are wild and fierce enough to make the heart of the Turk tremble. They are mounted on heart of the Turk tremble. They are mounted on little ponies, which, however, are said to possess great endurance and extraordinary powers of speed. In their marches the Cossacks are accompanied by the strangest of music, consisting of cymbals and whistles, while a chorus of fifty or more men join in with a kind of monotonous, yet wild, chant. The infantry are transported by rail to Jassy; beyond that I have not learned what the plan is for them. Each regiment has passed in review before them. Each regiment has passed in review before the Grand Duke at Kischeneff, and received his ap-proval before being allowed to proceed. Upon receiving your instructions to go to the front, I made application to the foreign quarter for a special permit, but was politely informed by the official at the Grand Duke's headquarters that no provision had as yet been made for the transporta-

GEN. LEVILSKY, the sons chef, through an introduction obtained for me by an influential friend in Paris, I forthwith sought out the General and acquainted him with my desire to leave Kischeneff. He shrugged his lders and elevated his bushy eyebrows. "It t possible," said he. I urged upon him the saity of my being with the troops, and showed him that I was of no use to the pape I represented as long as I remained in the rear and was not allowed to convey information that I might get at headquarters regarding the movements of the troops.

'It is against all orders," said he, but he fidgeted in his chair a little uncertainly, so that I had

reason to hope.

"I'll tell you what to do," said be, at length, after some consideration; "I would not say as much to any other correspondent; but you represent an American newspaper, and we Russians are sure of your friendly feelings. I will write a note, sure of your friendly feelings. I will write a note, certifying that you are a correspondent. It may happen that you will be at the railway when a train comes along. If you should hand the note to the engineer and give him a piece of money, it is possible that he will provide you with a place to Jassy. I do not say that you must do this, but I simply suggest that such an adventure might occur in that way."

Liest so time in nutring the scheme into

I lost so time in putting the scheme into operation. I had no small trouble in getting rid of my
associates of the London press, who at any other
time would be invaluable, but who at present were
uncomfortably amicable. Packing my value and
making it "to be called for," I took only such
things as I could conveniently dispose about my
clothing, and sauntered leisurely to the railway
station. Trums were passing frequently, but I
found it impossible to speak to the conductor of
the engine for some time, so many gens d'armes
and sentries being around. Pinally I managed to
reach an engine unobserved, and
HASTILY REACHED MY CARD

with Gen. Levilsky's signature to the brawny Russian in the cab. He scowled as he gianced at it. I reached up a Napoleon. He smiled and clasped it. The result was that I was snugly ensconced in a goods carriage immediately behind the engine surrounded by cartridges, rifles, and all kinds of ammunition. I could not help noticing one gun that was aimed directly at a suspicious-looking package, which, to my imagination, assumed the appearance of dynamite, and I shuddered to think of that gun going off, and that box exploding, and your correspondent dispersing in mid-sir.

The journey was necessarily rigorous, occupying about thirty-six hours, including numerous stoppages. This was a goods train, and was therefore not overhauled at Ungheri, the station at the Roumanian frontier. This was a very busy point, the side-tracks being crowded with trains in apparently inextricable confusion. Some of them contained ambalance wagons, some were loaded with immense siege-guns, and others contained provisions. HASTILY REACHED MY CARD

EVERY ASPECT BETOKENED WAR, and war in estnest. This was almost the first reality of war that I had met. It was nothing to have seen bodies of troops marching down towards

ital of Europe. But this was unusual and grand.
At Baslin we caught up with a train of infantry which had stopped for the night. The troops are carried only in the daytima, and have their rations with them. They are not allowed to leave their wagons at any of the way stations until they arrive at the place already designated as their resting-place for the night. Every soldier is supplied with two pounds of black bread daily and a quarter of a pound of meat. He has, besides, a small sum of money to purchase tea and vegetables. At night the train stops and the troops dismount, and soon the country for miles around is lit with their camp-fires.

I proceeded in sarety until we arrived at a small way-station not far from Jassy. Here it happened that I was careless enough to step out of my prison, thinking that no one could observe me, as it was an early hour in the morning, and the depot looked entirely deserted. I was mistaken, for I had scarcely stepped upon the platform before I was

who had been standing behind the dilapidated wooden building. I produced my card and attempted to assume an air of indignation, but it was of no avail. The sentry was respectful, on account of Levilsky's indorsement, but he refused to allow me to proceed further without an express permit. Thus, for the time being, my enterprise came to an ignoble stand-still. I have telegraphed back to Kischeneff for a permit, and expect a regular correspondent's badge within a few days. FROM IBRAILA

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Junalla (on the Danube), May 10.—Marching, marching over the dusty plains, through the narrow defiles of the Moldavian hills, across the rock-bound rivers, grimly and steadily come the legions of the Russ. Day after day the long lines of horse and good to discrept the control of t Russ. Day after day the long lines of horse and foot soldiery stretch onward in wearisome and end-less numbers, always in the same path, always with stern faces, set in the same direction—towards the foe. It is like a strange dream to stand and watch the never-ending procession—a dream that you cannot shake off. Bury your face in your hands, and you still hear the ominous tramp, tramp of the passing hordes, the wild clash of cymbals, the beat of the drums, the hoarse command, and more strange than all the melancholy and monotonous war-chant of the Don Cossacks.

sacks.

It is no exaggeration. Already the original number of troops in the army of invasion has been doubled, and still there is no end. If ever any doubts existed as to the intention of the Car to carry the war to the last extremity, those doubts must be now dissipated. It is certain that six army corps have already crossed the Roumanian frontier, and that these works are at the corp. and that three more are on the way from Bessara bia. And though they are made up of

WILD COSSACKS AND TARTARS in great part, it is plain to an ordinary observer that they are organized with splendid precision and equipment. Far different are these from the savage Huns and Goths who swept over Europe centuries ago and carried Europe centuries ago and carried desolation within the gates of Rome. One can imagine the resemblance between them in form and race, but there the comparison ends. These bar-barians of the nineteenth century have been schoolbarians of the nineteenth century have been school-ed in the craft of war by long training, and their native flerceness has been rendered tenfold more dangerous by discipline. In open battle the Turks will never reaist them successfully, and if the lat-ter are wise they will maintain their present policy of defense. That they will do so, however, cannot be predicted; it is more than probable that, sushed with some petty victory, the Moslems will dare a general engagement, and then—then they will find the difference between slaughtering unarmed Christians and meeting a Russian army.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, now about establishing his headquarters at Bucharest, is in command of what is called the Army of Operation, compaged of four corps, and the Army of Odessa, two corps. I am informed by Gen. Popovitchsky that the last census shows the entire strength of these corps to be 216, 000 infantry, 49, 200 cavalry, and about 600 cannon. Three more corps are moving down from Bessarabla with a force of 108, 000 men. I am also assured that no less than 500,000 more troops are in constant readiness for mobilization, and behind these millions. And I am not at all inclined to doubt the latter statement, knowing as I do from recent THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, latter statement, knowing as I do from recent travels through the Czar's dominions that there is

classes in favor of the war.

During a sojourn at Odessa, and, indeed, whereever I have been in Russia since the outbreak of
the war, I have been astonished to find such a UNANIMOUS PEELING OF CORDIALITY TOWARDS

A prominent Russian officer said to me once:

"You Americans are the only friends we have
got. The English hate us; the Germans are jealous of us; the French are afraid of us; the
Austrians want to beat us; but in America you

the Empire, and, I may add, has been no small as sistance to me in my present occupation. I have never been hindered from going where I pleased, nor been obliged to wait noon the pleasure of of-ficialism in order to obtain passes. Where English correspondents have been forced to langulah for days in the labyrinths of red-tapism before getting

days in the labyrinths of red-tapism before getting permits, I have met with the most surprising kindness and alacrity in complying with my requests. At the word "American" aides-de-camp wither, sentries touch their caps, and the polar atmosphere surrounding high functionaries becomes mild and sultry.

Most of the fighting heretofore has been between the Turkish and Roumanian forces. The latter are gradually concentrating at Kalafat and Oltentiza, so I am informed, and it is the evident intention of Prince Charles to keep them separate from the Russians. There is no doubt, however, that an alliance will be concluded with Russia on the arrival of Nicholas at Bucharest, and that eventually THE BOUMANIAN AND EUSSIAN ARMIES WILL BE CONSOLIDATED.

CONSOLIDATED.

I do not see how it will be possible to work separately to advantage after the hot fighting begins. All the sympathies of Roumania are with Russia, especially since the Turks have invaded and desolated many points on Roumanian territory. Certainly all lingering hopes of neutrality have been destroyed.

trality have been destroyed.

The Town of Brails, or Ibrails or Brahilov, as i The Town of Braila, or Ibraila or Brahilov, as it is often called, is one of the most important stations on the Danube, and here are quartered several thousand infantry and artillery. The town is an irregular old fortification, and achieved considerable fame during the Crimean episode. It also resisted Wittgenstein successfully from May 11 to June 18, 1828, although that great General besieged it with a full army corps. But, of course, its usefulness as a fortress has passed away with the introduction of new implements of war. As a trading town it has flourished of inteyears, but at present it is convulsed with the excitement and alarms of war. Most of the shopkeepers have fied into the interior, and few people are visible on the crooked streets but soldiers. They are numerous enough, however. They are fully armed and equipped, as are all of the Russian forces which have passed here. I will venture to say that no army ever entered upon a the Russian forces which have passed here. I will venture to say that no army ever entered upon a campaign with better preparations. No expense has been spared. The men wear stout boots of the best leather, and their uniforms are excellently made. There is evidently no "shoddy" about their equipments. Many of the uniforms are handsome and jaunty, especially those of the Hussar regiments.

THE CAVALRY consists of Cossacks, Uhlans, and Hussars, the former carrying, besides their revolvers and sabres, lances about fifteen feet in length, and a more formidable body of warriors it would be difficult to imagine. And they are not only for-

midable but picturesque, incess stately amount the wilderness.

Braila, as I have said, is an important station. It lies just above the great bend in the Danube, and commands the stream as no other of the existing fortresses can. Beyond the town some thirty miles the Danube widens and separates into nu merous channels, and the fierce stream which had hitherto been pouring and roaring down in a mighty flood becomes pacified and singgish. So it goes, creeping sullenly, perhaps stealthily, down, as if to deceive its ancient enemy, the sea, into an idea of its amity. If the sun is fair and the plains are green on either hand, it is just possible

THE "ALUE RIVER"
really become molified for the

PRICE FIVE CEAUTS

linger in the pleasance. But, by and by, sauntering downward past oid Matchin, is begins to find the path again rugged, as hills rise upon hills and rudely interpose themselves as barriers, and again the old tempestuous spirit of the river breaks out. At Brails it begins to rouse and gather its scattered forces, and not far below this historic town all its old energy revives and it marches on past Galatz and Boboschi like a manthe. Matchin, which is occupied by Turkish soldiers at present, lies a little to the south and on the opposite shore to Brails. The distance from town to town is five and a half miles. Our artillery has already had the pleasure of exchanging shots with the Turkish batteries. The Russian artillery embraces both steel and bronze guns. The eightinch guns were most effective, several shots taking affect. As for the Turkish shells, they were so wide of the mark as to excite the contempt of the Russians. Either the Turkish guns were unable to carry that distance, or they were incompetently managed.

to a promontory overlooking Braila, in order to see what scenic effects, if any, were produced by the cannonading, and was surprised and gratified by a memorable sight. Far across the waters twinkled a single light like a star resting in the horizon. Now and then a rumble would be heard, and the star would flare up into a torch, illumining the skies, and I knew that the Turkinh-batteries were at work. Rockets were occasionally, shot far up into the heavens,—signals to the forces up the river. On our side there was much more to be seen. Brails was ablaze with light, no precautions being deemed necessary, as

THE TURKISH CANNON

Were safely distant. In the houses where solds
were quartered the doors and windows were ope
the weather being quite mild, and groups of m
could be seen smoking or taking their eveni
meal. Here and there camp-fires were blazin
and men and horses could be seen moving abou
Along the bank of the river, where the a
tillery were stationed, there was gre
activity. Every few minutes some of
the huge guns would beliew, as
a train of fire would leap from its mouth far ew
the river. I saw severai of the shells explode as
parently in the town, but, of course, no estimat
could be formed of the damage.

To-morrow it is intended to send out a body of
Cosacks to erect a battery on the Island a
Gheect, near the middle of the channel and oppo
site Braila. This I take to be a step preparatory to
the actual invasion of the Dobrudscha. L. S.

GENERAL. TURKISH FLEET.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The Turkish fi

It is stated that Greece has sent a note to the Porte asking that the same privileges should be accorded to Thessaly and Epirus as to the Slavonic provinces. The Porte replied that the only privileges they had a right to were already accorded by the Constitution. Greece then communicated a second note, stating that, as the present war might prevent the Porte from carrying out the Constitution, Greece demands

rying out the Constitution, Greece demand guarantees. The Porte has not yet replied the second note.

THE GREEK CHAMBERS.

ATHENS, May 28.—The Greek Chamb opened to-day. The opposition is very stro and the position of the Cabinet is extremely secure.

ATHENS, May 28.—The Ministry were de-feated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and neated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, announced their resignations.

ATHENS, May 28.—A large crowd assemble under the windows of the Boyal Palace to-Speeches were delivered, urging milit preparations and the formation of a stream Ministry. The King was absent at the time the demonstration.

Berlin, May 23.—The steamer Essen, owned by F. Krupp, of Kiel, and laden with Krupp guns for Cronstadt, foundered off Sweden.

BRITISH FLEET. LONDON, May 28.—A fleet of ten iron-clads is assembled at Plymouth. The fron-clad turn

ship Thunderer has returned to Portsmou with her machinery disabled.

HORSE-STALLS.

Four thousand horse-stalls, for transpovessels, are being delivered at Woolwich by the contractor.

DELAYED BY A STRIKE.

LONDON, May 28.—A special from 'Alexandria reports that the departure of the Egyptian contingent has been delayed by a refusal of twenty-seven English engineers of the fleet to sail without the payment of arrears of salary. AN UNDERSTANDING.
New York, May 28.—The following special

cable dispatch is published here:
"London, May 28.—Advices received here
of a semi-official character state that Russia, Germany, and Austria have arrived at an under-standing, and that the war in the East will be localized."

THE VATICAN The Vatican is seriously bent upon decisive conduct against Russia, in order, if possible, to force her to make explicit declarations as to her religious policy in Poland.

It is reported that the Pope has ordered prayers in the Roman Catholic churches in I

Beigrade from Russia.

SHOT.

LONDON, May 29.—A Berlin dispatch reports that Krysinski, one of the leaders of the Polish rebellion of 1863, has been shot at Warsaw. While Krysinski was residing in Paris he petitioned the Czar for pardon, and was invited to return. Upon his arrival he was arraigned for rebellion and condemned to exile in Siberia. After condemnation Krysinski fied, was captured, once more arraigned, and shot.

"THE ATHENIAN MOR."

LONDON, May 29.—The Tomes correspondent at Athens sends the following account of the demonstration there yesterday: "A crowd estimated at 5,000 to 10,000 filled the square before the palace, demanding from the King strong and warlike measures. After waiting two hours, four delegates were admitted to the palace. The King replied that now, as always, he had the national welfare at heart, and would form a Ministry acceptable to the people. At last accounts the crowd was still shouting discontentedly before the palace.

counts the crowd was still shouting discontentedly before the paiace.

PLOTTING CHECASSIANS.

A few days ago a number of Circassians in
the Russian service were sent home from Roumanis. It was represented at the time that
they were discharged on account of lawless conduct towards the Roumanians. The Vienna
Deutsche Zeitung now asserts that a conspiracy
was discovered among them, and a Colonel has
been expelled from the army and five other
officers shot at Krajova.

RALIWAY ACCIDENTS.

BAILWAY ACCIDENTS A Bucharest special says there were three railway accidents in Roumania Sunday, and lives lost in each.

A Rome correspondent says although the assertion that Russis had arrived at any understanding or exercised a pressure on the Italian Government is untrue, Germany has exercised a certain degree of pressure. Germany dreads the possibility that the sympathies of the Italian Court may incline towards France.

RUMORS OF PEACS NEGOTIATIONS.

The Times' Bucharest special says: "Rumors of peace are becoming more clearly defined. It is asserted that negotiations are actually going on in Berlin for a cessation of hostilities. It certainly will be singular if all these reports turn out to be entirely unfounded some of them have actually emanated from official quarters at Bucharest War movements, however, are being presses forward as fast as the weather will permit, and there is not much confidence fait that peace

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NFELD & MUNZER,

BY CATALOGUE,

29, 1877, 10 o'clock, she

will be made until after a Turkish defeat on the Danube, even if the Berlin negotiations are really going on."

THE SUEZ CANAL

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—A topic now proment in Egypt is the Suez Canal. M. de Lordes, in the early days of his project, and the lordes in the carly days of his project, and political merston strongly opposed that his guaranteeing the din the Treathal. But the idea was never trality of The canal remains part of the territory, leased for ninety-nine years company, at the end of which period the tian Government may enter into full pos-

ablished by the Universal Company, to whom concession has been made of the use of the denal and its appurtenances.

The Universal Company has been formed, the nal has been made, fleets of steamers have en constructed of a special type for passageing this new waterway, and vessels of an aggate tonnage of over three millions of tonses from sea to sea in the course of a single ar. Thus all the world is interested in the intenance of the canal as a free passage, and gland, as the great carrier of the rid, representing three-fourths of all this fife, is more vitally concerned than the rest the nations. Now comes the difficulty. The stof the Red Sea is a weak point in Turkey's nour. None of the ports are sufficiently deof the nations. Now comes the difficulty. The coast of the Red Sea is a weak point in Turkey's armour. None of the ports are sufficiently defended or defensible. It is, therefore, more than possible that Russis may try to pass the canal. Even if Egypt take part in the war, she has no ironclads; nothing that could offer real resistance. The Turkish fleet may have its hands full on other seas. The siternative way of barring the passage of Russian vessels would then be to scuttle one or two ships, and so close the canal to all comers. Or still easier and equally more efficacious would be the removal of all the beacons in the smaller Bitter Lake. In a single night they might all be taken up, and their disappearance would stop all navigation, as the leep-water channel is narrow and tortuous in a rast expanse of shallow water. The commerce of the whole world would, suffer in consequence; but Turkey would be acting within her rights in taking the best measures for the protection of her outlying provinces. It, again, Egypt does not join in the truggle, this measure might be still necesary for the Turks to take. Nobody here, towever, believes that the other Powers would anction or permit such a proceeding. United ction will be taken to prevent it. But the cossibility of such a catastrophe renders the enationalization of the canal an imperative eccessity. At present it belongs to Turkey uite as much as the Caledonian Canal belongs

THE TURKISH PRESS LAW. gathered from the fate of M. Cassape, who, for perfectly harmless caricature in a humorous lournal, which any other Government would sonsider beneath notice, is now, by virtue of that law, suffering three years' imprisonment in a felon jail. Certainly, that the law, if binding in the people, had no influence over the Government may be inferred from the fact that in Friday, before the new decree was published, he editor of the Stamboul was summoned beore a Police Court for an article printed long go in his paper, in spite of the law of 1865, thich prescribes that the press should be under he sole jurisdiction of its Bureau and Foreign whice, to which that Bureau is annexed. elore the same Police Court the corespondent of an English newspaper had also appear on Friday, on the charge of having ritten an erroneous and libeious account of me of the proceedings at the War Office. The olice Court could not without much difficulty made to understand that the man becorrespondent printed at the signature of the correspondent printed at the top of his letter. So marvelously ingenious here are all persons connected with the Government that even those most anxious to acquit it of all charge of injustice cannot screen it from the imputation of supidity. Were any further proof of its want of moderation as well as of visioom at all necessary, the Government itself would have afforded it on Friday by the style in which it contradicted the Levant Herald for its statement that 20,000 Cuttoman troops had capitulated at Kars. The official journal, referring to that rumor, and forgetting that its original source was the Vali, or Governor-General, of Erzeroum, gives out that this statement is nothing but pure falsebood and ridiculous chatter, and that it is evident that such stories, devoid of foundation, are only hawked about by traitors. Yet the Vali's telegram was so generally believed among the public that Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, and his worthy friend, Mahmoud Damad, the Grand Master of the Artillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Minister of the Artillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Minister of the Artillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to call upon Mr. Layand and the Grand Master of the Artillery were at the pains to the trayer t Manmond Damad, the Grand Master of the Ar-tillery, were at the pains to call upon Mr. Lay-ard, at her Majesty's Embassy, to assure him that the Vall's telegram had been contradicted. The traitor in the case, if there was any, was the Vall, but we do not hear of his being hanged or even tried for his treason.

Whatever Turkey does, whether she be teeped in her ancient poverty or rich with fresh cans, whether left to herself or strong in European alliances, she is still sinking, depth below lepth, and falling to pieces. Some, indeed, and out a hope that, if left to herself, she might carry out reforms; but on one point all those references.

MACMARON'S COUP DE TETE.

By Ouble to New Fork Fork Herald.

PARIS, May 20.—As time wears on, the folly and madness of MacMahon's coun de test by are silent, and that is, what all these reforms are to end in, and what is to be the reformed irkish Empire of the future. It is a castle in e air. The Turks are incapable of representarair. The Turks are incapable of representae institutions and constitutional government.
eli pretense of it, whether honest or not, is
illusion. They have it neither in their
e nor in their creed, nor even in their cirmetances. It is the common assumption of
ery speaker, on whatever side, that Turkey is
this evil case. Whether she be oppressor or
pressed, mistress of her actions or under evil
ssession, it all comes to the same thing: that
e worfit is seeing the last of Turkey. Her
tible and awful changes are not those of detopment, but of dissolution. Then comes the
extion, are we to attempt to keep life in the
day, to infuse young blood, to inflate the colsing lungs, to warm the chill extremitles,
d flatter ourselves we can make her once more
lying thing? Is it possible? Is it desirables
it even right?

If it is any pleasure to Turkey to hear Russia

rom some of the speakers. Sir Robert on yraise a ghastly smile, and Mr. Chapin any raise a ghastly smile, and Mr. Chapin are the tables of history and persuade the that they are more oppressed than the eld objects of their own oppression. But a frieud nor foe can indicate any policy or warrangement which is to result from any that we can do, or all Europe can do, oing Turkey in the war. Neither of the rents cares for a word that we could und, what is even more, there is ingle Continental Power which does not is intention to wait and see what is coming to not act, accordingly. Strict neutron of the day from the Baltic to the Mediter, from the Atlantic to the Russian from None will move first is the matter and ble if the Beaconsfield Cabinet is altogether displeased.

A BELLIGERENT POSSIBILITY.

In a conversation with an Orleanist who supports the new Ministry the following was laid down with a smile:

"We shall not assume the role of prophecy, or even hint that this eventuality is likely to arise or is contemplated by any one with power to enforce even a portion of it; but see, now. In the Imperial coalition Austria is the weak soot. England's line to intertere in the war is drawn somewhere this side of "too late." She interferes. Germany cries, "Halt!" more England cannot. Austria, led on by British gold and promises, and driven by Hungarian hatred of Russia and Austrian dislike of the conqueror of Sadowa, throws herself on the shie of England and Turkey. Germany advances on Austria belped, it is true, by Italy. Is not this France's opportunity! It would then stand: Germany, Russia, and Italy against England, France, Austria, and Turkey."

THE MINISTER'S HARD HOME ROAD.

If foreign opinion is discouraging to the Ministry the outlook at home is the very reverse of reassuring. The prudence and self-control of the Reput lican have destroyed the confidence of the Iaction in power. It is already evilent that all this is telling on the members of the Senate, so that the co-operation of that body in the scheme of discolution is exceedingly doubt-

counterpart of that final catastrophe which fell on the western half of the Roman Empire many centuries are. The western half broke up first because from had become the weakest capital, and the western nations the strongest enemies. Coostantinople survived because she was herself the stronger of the two capitals, and the foes she had to deal with were themselves conquered and effeminate Asiatics. The Turks found the seat of empire and they filled it, giving another lease of life to the castern half of the Roman Power. For four centuries they have succeeded in turning the tide of human affairs, and making it flow backwards towards barbarlism. For four centuries, thanks to their own instinctive obstinacy and the fatal divisions of the Continent, they have substituted a long reign of terror for the work of peaceful centuries. For more than a thousand years, over all the countries now possessed or claimed by Turkey, the law of the land was that civil code which everywhere secured justice wherever the people were capable of it. That is enough to show how the world has gone back under Turkey, and what an intrusive barrier it is her very nature and call to be. Yet she has but interposed a respite to a sentence of dissolution, and the Turkish Empire, already scarcely coherent, must fall to pieces, as the Western Empire fell to pieces long ago, and is now in pieces, of which we are one.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ORDER AND PRACE. London, May 28.—A special from Paris to the Times says: "M. De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, in addressing the Mayors and heads of the Departments at the Ministry of the Interior, said the programme of the Government may be summed up thus: 'The Marshal is or der and peace.'"

PREFECTORIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, May 29.—The displacement of Republican Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and other department officials continues extensively. Nearly the entire number of Prefects have now been changed. Three new ones were gazetted today, and sixty-nine changes of minor officials.

Paris, May 28.—It is understood that additional changes in the Administrative staff will number 270.

The Legitimist newspapers continue to declare that their party must maintain a reserved attitude, as MacMahon's Government is influenced by party motives. The Legitimists can only follow MacMahon in a general combat against revolution.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

him to run the risk of a coup d'etat, and they are imperiling all the splendid political gains of the last seven peaceful years.

MACMAHON'S COUP DE TETE.

By Ouble to New Fork Fork Herald.

PARIS, May 26.—As time wears on, the folly and madness of MacMahon's coup de tete become more and more apparent. Abroad it is met by a universal condemnation which has certainly startled the court clique who projected it and the Marshal who did the unpopular part of the work for them. Germany is bitterly antagonistic to the new state of things, for it raises the bones of the German ultramontanes, whose long persecution had falled of its object, and who now had the change in France as an omen of more positive triumph in the future. Besides this the German Government knows that the tradition of despotic rule in France (and thither the Marshalate is tending in spite, probably, of the President's belief to the contrary) has been to put an end to domestic ferment by the risks of a foreign war. Hence the haste with which regiment after regiment is hurried to the western frontier. Germany will be the real arbiter in the Russo-furkish war, and to preserve that charter ahe must keep france quiet. The Simon Ministry had announced its neutral intentions, and they had been accepted in good faith; but the De Broglie Cabinet's assurance must be taken with a large allowance of salt. In Italythe change is disquieting to the advisers of Victor Emmanuel. In England the change meets with general condemnation, but it is questionable if the Beaconsfield Cabinet is altogether displeased.

A BELLIGERENT POSSIBILITY.

against revolution.

THE NEW PRENCH CABINET.

London Times, Editorial.

It must be confessed that, on the whole, the Republican party has shown a rare self-command and mederation. Some months ago it allowed the Senate to invade the financial province of the Lower House rather than provoke a dangerous conflict, and it has steadily refused to be tempted into the ways of Radicalism. At the same time it has gradually, but persistently, applied Republican principles; and the recent raids of the clergy into the field of politics were a sign that the Church was unpleasantly feeling the rein of the civil power. Still, a dangerous conflict between the Chamber and the Church was avoided by the prudence alike of the Ministry and the Republican party; and thus M. Jules Simoo's Cobinet promised to last until the time should come for the election of the Municipal and General Councils. These bodies are of high political importance, not only because they choose the Senators, but because they help to lead opinion in their several districts. As the Executive power is usually able to determine, in agreat degree, the political character of the elections, the leaders of the Royalist party are naturally unwilling that they should be held under a Republican Ministry. Hence, according to our Paris correspondent, these partisans have caused the Marshal to drive M. Jules Simon from power, and have dictated the letter which the President has signed. We wish we saw grounds for rejecting such a theory; but, unfortunately, it is only too wealthy Chinese, but these were effective only to a limited extent. to a limited extent.

The new port of Tchang was formally opened by United States Consul Shepard, of Hankow, April 1. He was received with great courtesy by the Chinese authorities. Wenchow and Pahkoi were opened on the same day by the British Consular Agents. Trade has aiready begun. Chinese capitalists, supported by high officials, are endeavoring to get control of the great trad-

ing interests, the steamship lines, etc., by ex-tensive purchases, with the avowed object of gradually wresting the commercial supremacy from foreign hands.

Complaints are received from the Cores Government that the line of neutral territor between Corea and China has not been respecte by the subjects of China. A proposal is now under consideration by the Peking rulers to su-thorize the Coreans to capture and summarily

Ernest Picard's funeral. The Dne d'AudifretPasquier was asked how he thought the Senatewould act.

"We shall decree dissolution, of course," was
the reply. "There is no choice between that
and the Marshal's resignation."

"You are mistaken, Duke," rejoined a Senator of the Right Centre, who was present.

"The choice is between civil war and the
Marshal's resignation, and the Senate will prefer the latter."

This sentiment is becoming daily more and
more evident, and the Ministers are becoming
nervous as to results. They think that by a
wholesale removal of Prefects and Sub-Prefects
they may have a chance of altering the Lower
Chamber in case dissolution is agreed upon, but
they might just as well attempt to set back the
ocean tide. Even those partisans who have
been put into the vacated places are so convinced of the futility of trying to arrest the
popular current that they will indubitably prove
false to their employers, and try to curry favor
with the coming men by the lukewarmness of
their efforts.

PRESS PERSECUTION BEGUN.

with the coming men by the lukewarmness of their efforts.

PRESS PERSECUTION BEGUN.

Meanwhile the weakness of the Cabinet is made deplorably manifest by the repressive measures it is putting in force. The press telegrams of foreign correspondents are overhauled and withheld at the Ministry of the Interior, and it is announced in the journals to-day that stringent measures will be adopted toward the correspondents themselves. The prosecutions of the Paris journals are beginning, several of the radical sheets having already felt the lash, and even the comic papers are punished. La Lune Rousse was seized yesterday for a capital caricature by Gill. In the background, on the left, is seen a cab mainfully dragged along by two old backs; in the foreground, on the right, stands Napoleon III., attired as a cab driver, brandishing a long whip. He asks Thiers, who is dressed as a private coachman, where the flacre, which represents the Government of the 16th May, is going. Thiers replies, "a la fourriere,"—the pound, or place where stray horses and dogs are consigned. "Hue, done, Polignaci" (Git up, Polignac) shout the political cabbies in chorus. The sting of the caricature is sharp, but it describes the situation exactly.

CHINA AND JAPAN. CHINA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—Aarrived, the steamer Gaelic, from Honfi Kong, via Yoko-

Hong Kong, May 2, VIA SHANGHAR, May 3.—The sufferings from the famine in the north provinces are unabated. Partial relief was afforded by the exertions of foreigners and

exactly.

kill all intruders.

YOKOHAMA. May II.—Since the dispersal of the rebels from before Kumamato, great uncertainty exists about their movements. The Saigos' place of retreat is unknown. The insurgents are supposed to be scattered in small bands among the mountains of the northern part of Satsuma and Hiogo. No general engagements have occurred—only small skirmishes in various directions. Order is entirely restored and the Government authority re-established in Kumamato. A large Imperial force. 7,000 strong, landed at Kagosini City, where the rebellion was plotted, and the representative of the central authority resumed local administration. Several of the most prominent loyal Generals have returned from the scene of action, their co-operation being no longer necessary.

The Emperor and Empress and members of the Cabinet will return to Tokio about the middle of May. to drive M. Jules Simon from power, and have dictated the letter which the President has signed. We wish we saw grounds for rejecting such a theory: but, unfortunately, it is only too consistent with the triviality of the causes assigned for the dismissal, and with the tactics of the party which placed Marshal MacMahon at the head of France. The President of the Republic could refute it by trusting the formation of a new Ministry to a Republican leader of such undoubted moderation and character as M, Jules tirevy or M. de Marcere. Even the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, although not in unison with the Republican tone of the Chamber, would give an ample guarantee against any surrender to the counsels of violence. But our Paris correspondent describes a much graver prospect. It is expected, he says, that the head of the new Cabinet will be M. de Broglie, whose Ministerial conduct was a bitter satire on the constitutional maxims of that Orleanist party whichhe leads. He will have as a colleague, it is said, M. Buffet, whose hatred of the Republic threatened France with a coun of tetat. The Ministry of the Interior will, it is added, be given to M. de Fourtou, who scarvely conceals the sympathies of an Imperialist, and who is reported to be a master of the art of managing elections. Another Bonapartist. M. Paris, will, we are told, command the

the Cabinet will return to Tokio about the middle of May.

Prince Arisurawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army, have distributed \$180,000 among the people of Kumamato and Hiogo, who were impoverished by the war.

The loyal Gen. Saigo, the younger brother of the rebel Chief, now directing military operations from the ancient capital of Kioto, and De Goffrey, the new French Minister, arrived at Tokio April-27.

The telegraph lines, closed during the early part of the insurrection, are now open to the public again. Business is very dull, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs. Rumors of popular discontent in the Province of Tosa can-

allet, and who is reported to be a master of the art of managing elections. Another Bonapartist, M. Paris, will, we are told, command the Ministry of Justice, and practically, therefore, the power of silencing the Republican press. Admiral La Ronciere de Noury, a well-known and skillful servant of the Empire, will, it is said, be the Minister of Marine; and the only member of M. Simon's Cabinet who retains office is Gen. Berthaut, the Minister for War, who octentatiously held aloof from his Republican colleagues. So sweeping a change would be disastrons if for no other reason than that France is engaged in negotiations of great delicacy. In the present state of the deliberations respecting the commercial treaty with England and the Eastern question, France can ill spare the services of M. Leon Say and the Duc Decazes. But even such a loss is trilling compared with the dangerous political conflict which will be caused by the appointment of a nalif-Royalist, half-Imperiainst Ministry, in defiance of a Republican Chamber. The Marshal, it is believed, will prorogue the Assembly for a month, and, indeed, it is difficult to see what other course he can take in order to make the work of administration practicable for a Government which which wantd sustain a series of defeats. He will next, it is thought, try to dissoive the Chamber, and conduct new elections under the strong hand of M. de Fourtou, in the hope of destroying the Republican majority. But will the Senate give him power to dissoive, or will the country tolerate so high-handed an exercise of authority? The Marshal, who is no politician, may not see whither his counselors are driving him; but the truth is, that, for the sake of a phantom monarchy, they are limpelling him to run the risk of a coup d'etat, and they the disturbed condition of affairs. Rumors of popular discontent in the Province of Tosa cannot be traced to authentic sources.

Consul-General Van Buren returned from Hong Kong with health much improved.

E. T. Shephard, formerly United States Consul at Trinkiad, who was engaged as assistant legal adviser in the Japaness Foreign Office, assumed his duties at the beginning of May.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking ran ashore on Rubicon Point, in the Bay of Yeddo, soon after starting for Hong Kong April 24, but got off without injury the same day. got off without injury the same day. Count Fedostiani, the retired Italian Minister,

vas decorated with the first-class, order of a anese Imperial Regalia, The United States ship Alert has received a udden order to sail for Australia, and starts

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEN. GRANT IN LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Ex-President Grant ar rived here on the steamer Indiana to-day Adam Badeau, United States Consul-General a London, and the Vice-Consul here, in Consu Fairchild's absence, with several prominent Americans, went in a tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens, received Mr. Grant at the nding-stage on the return of the tender. Hearty cheers followed the tender as Gen. Grant and his family left the steamer. Many members of the Common Council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with

Mayor Wormilly welcomed the ex-President and extended to him the hospitalities of the town. Mr. Grant returned thanks, and accept the invitation. The party then drove off in the Mayor's state carriage. To-morrow morning Mr. Grant will visit the docks at the invitation of the Dock Board, and at 2 o'clock he will lunch with the Mayor at the Town Hall. He proposed going to London later in the after-

LONDON, May 29-5 a. m.—The Telegraph states that the city authorities contemplate giv-ing a banquet in honor of ex-President Grant at

ing a banquet in honor of ex-President Grant at Guildhall.

The Daily News says: Ex-President Grant goes to Manchester Wednesday, when the Mayor of Manchester will present an address, and luncheon will be served in the Town-Hall. The ex-President proceeds to London the same day.

THE DAROTA DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 29-5 a. m.—The Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the loss of the steamship Dakota rendered a verdict censuring the Captain and second and fourth officers for carelessness, but not considering the carelessness sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of their certificates.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COLLIERS finally struck to-day, and removed their tools from the pits. Twelve thousand men are idle in consequence of the strike.

LONDON, May 28,—Mme. Titlens is now out of danger, and is improving. ROME.

THE GERMAN BISHOPS.

LONDON, May 20.—The Times' corresp at Rome represents that the German Bishops who are assembled at Rome to decide as to the future policy of the Church in Germany have received reports which show that the Berlin Government is preparing for a struggle a Poutrance if the Bishops show the slightest ten-dency to pursue a yet more hostile policy. The decisious they had arrived at have conse-quently been reserved for further consideration.

PROCLAMATION OF PARDON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The Times says:

"The Spanish Consul at this port stated on Monday morning that information forwarded hence to St. Louis on Thursday that he had disclosed to G.v. Nicholls the nature of an amnesty proclamation recently issued by the Spanish authorities was erroneous as concerned the interview, inasanuch as the Spanish Consul has

never spoken to Gov. Nicholls in his life, but as concerns the proclamation the statement is correct. The Consul states that the proclamation provides for amnesty to only political refugees from Cuba, and that upon their return the property belonging to them at the time of their light will be restored to them. In case of death, the legal heirs or representatives of the refugees may come forward to claim possession under the proclamation."

SPAIN: MORE POLITICAL ARRESTS. egraphs that further arrests were made in Madrid yesterday.

THE RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL. A number of the prominent Directors and tockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are in the city to attend the annual meeting of the road, which takes place at the Company's office, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, next Wednesday. Among the prominent arriv-als yesterday were Mr. H. J. de Marez Oyens, the representative of the Dutch bondholders, who was one of the Committee that recently investigated the affairs of the road and made the report published in The Tribune a short time ago, and Mesers A. G. Dulman and Constantine Menelas, Directors. The annual report of the Company was published some time ago, and the only work of the meeting will be the election of three Directors in place of those whose time expires and to fill such vacancles as may occur. Mr. Osborn refuses, as has been already stated, to serve any longer as Diroad for some time past, and was formerly its President. His withdrawal from active partici-President. His withdrawal from active participation in the management is much regretted by the Committee of the foreign bondholders and the Directors, and he would undoubtedly be re-elected were it not for his determined refusal to serve any longer. His successor will be a gentleman from the East. Mr. W. K. Ackerman will be re-elected as First Vice-President, and continue at the head of affairs at this end. This conclusion on the part of the Directors is a wise one, as no man could give better satisfaction than this gentleman did since he was appointed to the responsible position. There will also be appointed a Managing Board, which will probably consist of Mr. W. K. Ackerman, First Vice-President, J. C. Clark, Second Vice-President and General Manager of the New Orleans Line, and Mr. Benjamin F. Ayer, General Solicitor. It has not yet been definitely decided whether to appoint a new General Manager or not. The meeting will probably take some action on this matter also. The securities of this road have greatly improved during the last few weeks, and there can be no doubt that the line will steadily improve, and soon be again among the most prosperous of the Western railroads.

THE FAST-TRAIN DIFFICULTY. Nothing has yet been done by the managers of the roads leading East from this city in reof the roads leading East from this city in re-gard to the fast-passenger-train difficulty. A meeting of the managers of the roads interested in this question will be held here to-day or to-morrow for the purpose of adjusting the various conflicting interests, if possible. Peace can be restored if the Wabash and Canada Southern. roads agree to withdraw their fast train, as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad is determined to keep on its fast train until this is done. The claim which has been made by the done. The claim which has been made by the managers of the Wabash and Canada Southern that their train is not a fast train, but is merely making the time made by the trains of other Southwestern roads, and that it does not really compete with the Chicago roads, is disproved by the following advertisement which appears in a number of Southwestern papers, and which shows what good cause the Pennsylvania Company has for the position it has taken:

The new fast train to New York via Wabash, Canada Southern, and New York Central Railways, will commence running Monday, May 14, leaving St. Louis and Quincy in the morning on arrival of trains from the West, and will arrive at New York trains from the West, and will arrive at New York and intermediate points eight hours in advance of competing lines. Pullman's sleepers will run through, leaving Kansas City every afternoon, via Hannibal & St. Joe Rallways, to Toledo, without change, and from St. Louis to Cleveland without change, Chicago papers, backed by Chicago railways, have made a vigorous effort to kill this train, as it operates directly against the interests of the Chicago lines by a shorter route to the East.

This announcement is certainly not calculated to restore peace and harmony, and if the Wabash Road does not rearrange its time the prospects for an exciting time are very flattering.

LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER. St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—A few days since the Circuit Court of Pike County, in this State, made an order of sale of the Louisiana & Mis-souri River Railroad upon the petition of Sheehan & Loller, of this city, and other creditors representing judgments against this road nounting to about \$300,000, and also granted an injunction against this Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company restraining them from canceling, altering, or amending a then from canceling, altering, or amending a certain lease for 1,000 years of the Louisiana & Missouri River-Railroad Company to the Chicago & Alton Company, or of doing any act affecting the rentals arising from the lease.

THE "FAST TRAINS."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New York, May 28.—The Tribune prints statement from Thomas A. Scott, furnished by Kiernan's Agency, to the effect that the trains which caused the trouble in the West are to be which caused the trouble in the West are to be taken off, and his trains will be, and the old-time regime restored. The dispatch was taken to refer to the differences between the Wabash and Pennsylvania Railways. President Roosevelt, of the Wabash, doubts the authenticity of the dispatch. He has heard of no change, and believes none has been made. He says his road does not desire a war, and that its "fast train" is really slower than, under the old arrangement.

IOWA BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 28.—As an indication of what the local railroad lines are doing that run to and through this place, the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Road has only run one freight train over the line of the road during the month of May. This has resulted in the discharge of many men. This road was at one time considered one of the principal feeders of the Wabash road.

L., M. & B.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—The Receiver of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad petitions the United States Court for authority to borrow \$50,000 to liquidate payanthering to his

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 28.—The survey of the narrow-gauge extension from Phillips' Corners to Wingville, Wis., has been completed, and President Barrett, accompanied by Superintendent Blewett and Director Rochford, left this morning to negotiate for the right-of-way along the proposed line.

MOBILE & OHIO. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—A suit is pendir sere before Judge Trigg, of the United State here before Juage Trigg, or the United States District Court, by the bondholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company against that corpora-tion to foreclos ecertain mortgages. The amount involved is over a million of dollars.

The depot of the Illinois Central and Michi-The depot of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads at Kensington was burned yesterday morning at half-past 8 o'clock. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by sparks from passing locomotives. The loss amounts to about \$3,500, which has to be borne by the two Railroad Companies which jointly owned it, as the building was not insured. Plans have already been drawn up for a new depot, which will be of brick, instead of wood, and superior in every respect to the one destroyed by fire. The new building will be the finest structure in the Town of Calumet.

Mr. Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to the East. It is believed that his mission is for the purpose of finding out what Mr. Gould means by his refusal to allow the Union Facific, Chicago, Rock Island & Facific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads to sign the agreement for the formation of the new Iowa pool, the particulars of which were fully published in The Tribuna of last Stunday.

Mr. C. R. Cummings, President of the Pekin, Lincoln, & Decatur Railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The General Freight Agents of the Michigan

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 29 at 4 o'clock yester-day morning was turned in by the Fire Patrol upon the discovery of fire in a four-story brick building, Nos. 116, 118, and 120 Franklin street, nearly opposite the Fire Patrol. Immediately after the first alarm, the second or 2-11 alarm was sounded, but by the time the engines got to work the two upper stories were in flames. The building is owned by R. M. Outhet, who estimates his loss at \$16,000, which is fully cov-

to work the two upper stories were in flames. The building is owned by R. M. Outhet, who estimates his loss at \$16,000, which is fully covered by the following policies: Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$5,000; Hamburg and Bremen, \$5,000; Commercial of London, \$3,000; Western American. \$3,000.

The first floor was occupied by O. L. American & Co., dry-goods and notion dealers. They carried a heavy stock, and were just about to chlarge their business. The damage is estimated at \$7,000, chiefly by water, which is made good by \$18,000 in policies in reliable companies. The second, third, and fourth floors were occupied by the National Printing Company, a mammoth organization, whose loss is about \$45,000, including \$25,000 on wood cuts and \$15,000 in paper and ink. They have policies in the following: Five thousand dollars in the Rock Island Association, and \$2,500 each in the Traders', of Chicago; State, of Pennsylvania; Commercial, of St. Louis; Franklin, of New York; Reading, of Pennsylvania; Westchester, of New York; American Central, of St. Louis; Lamar, of New York; Merchants' and Mechanics', of Richmond, Va.; Girard, of Pennsylvania; West Toronto, Star of New York, Underwriters' of New Jersey, British American of Toronto, Royal Canadian, Fire Assurance of Philadelphia, American Fire of Philadelphia, Melville of New Jersey, Standard of New Jersey, Fire of Dayton, and Lycoming of Pennsylvania. Total, \$60,000. The loss was adjusted and settled yesterday afternoon.

The cause of the fire is thought to have been

The loss was adjusted and settled yesterday atternoon.

The cause of the fire is thought to have been spontaneous combustion of inflammables in the ink manufactory. The Company assert there was not a spark of fire in the building when they closed down Saturday night.

The alarm from Box 116 at 4:18 yesterday afternoon was caused by sparks from an engine on the Fort Wayne track setting fire to the roof of a dwelling at No. 318 Stewarf avenue, owned by Frank Reidle, and occupied by Lizzie Harninst. Damage, \$100. No insurance.

ANOTHER CANADIAN CONFLAGRA-

TION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WALKERTON, May 28.—A fearfully-di WALKERTON, May 28.—A fearfully-disastrons fire broke out here to-day, which has laid nearly half the business portion of the town in ashes. The loss is fully \$250,000. Twenty business places and sixteen or eighteen dwellings are entirely destroyed. The fire originated in a stable of a hotel, and is supposed to have caught from a drunken man's pipe. The following are some of the victims: Samuel Zeing, hotel-kpeper, hotel and stables burned; H. P. O'Connor, law office; A. Cunio, barber shop and dwelling; Dr. Weeks, office and dwelling; W. Brown, bookstore and Herald printing office; Weeks, office and dwelling; W. Brown, bookstore and Heruld printing office; George Bridges, conveyancer's office; N. McNamars, dwelling-house, jewelry-store, and Montreal telegraph office; J. P. Johnston, bakery: Mrs. Johnston, grocery; W. Langsdow, batcher-shop; Dr. Ussher, drug-store; H. Davidson, drug-store; M. George, bakery; John Floid, tinsmith; R. J. Geary, cabinet-store, warcroom, and workshop; T. B. Henderson, merchant tailor; C. Rettlebron, boot store; J. Williams & Oo., general store; the stables of Chambers' Hotel; J. Schoffeld, bakery; William Frame, harness-maker; Mrs. Brown, dwelling; Middaugh's Hotel and stables; Brace's Block; the Bank of Commerce; Kife's livery; M. Mulveny, dwelling-house; E. A. Healy, dwelling-house; William Healy, dwelling; McLaren & Co., livery-stable; G. Kebill, blacksmith-shop; Schwartz, wagon-shop; Lockhart's stable; McGregor's storehouse and fron-house; Davidson's storehouse, and several others. The property is pretty well insured, but it is impossible, as yet, to give particulars.

To the Western Associated Press Toronre, May 28.—A are at Walkerton, in Bruce County, this afternoon, burned nearly half the business part of the town—twenty places of business and nearly as many dwellings. Loss roughly estimated at \$250,000.

KENSINGTON. The railway station at Kensington caught fire resterday morning and damaged things generally. The house of Mr. Campbell was also burned. The loss is not very heavy, however.

THE WEATHER WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29-1 a. m .- For the from east and south, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas at the northwest portions.

6:53a m. 30.20 61 61 8. R., gentle. Clear. 11:18a m. 30.19 63 51 8. E. fresh. Clear. 2:00p. m. 30.15 68 51 8. E. fresh. Clear. 3:53p. m. 30.12 66 45 E. fresh. Clear. 6:00p. m. 30.12 59 65 E. fresh. Clear. 0:18p. m. 30.11 59 65 E. fresh. Clear. Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

OF INTEREST IN CHICAGO. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 28.—In the United States Circuit Court a motion for a bill of ex ceptions was granted in the case of Mrs. O'Con nor vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company o

Chicago. The Court severely rebuked the at torney for the Company for presenting a bill un-true on its face.

Arguments were made to-day in the fore-closure of the mortgage on the Savery House, in which B. F. Allen's creditors are largely in-

NORTHERN LIGHTS. ALBANY, May 28.—There was one of the most extensive displays of aurora borealis tonight ever seen in this section. The atmosphere was so strongly impregnated with electricity that communication was kept up for some time with New York, Boston, and Montreal over the Western Union telegraph wires without the use of a battery.

Boston, May 28.—The display of aurora borealis to-night was the most brilliant for years.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, May 28.—A southwest gale, with hick weather and rain, has prevailed here since last night. As the wind is favorable for the City of Brusseis, she is likely to pass on to Liv-

erpool.

London, May 28.—Steamships Utopia and Somerston New York, arrived out.

Moville, May 28.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Montreal. OBITUARY.

port, a well-known citizen of this city, and long prominently connected with leading life and fire insurance companies, died last night after a protracted filness.

Nzw York, May 28.—Minnetta Montague, the actress, died in Brooklyn yesterday. GOV. CULLOM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Joseph, Mo., May 28.—Mr. C. W. Daven

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. hese dispatches last night, the Governor to-day pproved House Bill 615—the Road law—and approved House Bill 55 on the same subject. Healso approved House Bill 35 on the same subject. Healso approved House Bill 379, fixing and reducing employes of the next General Assembly, and House Bill 606, punishing fraud in the erection of public buildings, and making the exceeding of estimates a misulemeanor.

ST. LOUIS' LATEST SCHEME.

St. LOUIS, May 28.—A project is on foot here to open a direct grain trade with Liverpool. The plan is for railroads centering here, the Elevator companies, the Mississippi Valley. Barge Company, and ocean steamers, to pool the risks by combination and send cargoes of grain, especially corn, from New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE. The revival of Mr. Leonard Grover's piece, "Our Boarding-House," was the occasion of bringing to McVicker's Theatre last night the largest and most brilliant Monday assemblage that has been seen there for a dramatic representation in months. Expectation was evidently running high, both with reference to the play—which is new to the majority Expectation was evidently running high, both with reference to the play—which is new to the majority of Chicago playgoers—and the acting. There could have been no large disappointment or wonder on the part of any good judge as to the quality of the play. It is just what it was represented to be by the press of this city last summer—a queer mixture of farce and drama. The two elements are at was with each other, yet each is so skillfully managed that the effect is to amuse in a greater or less degree all those who assist at the performance. Those who like not the farce—and they must be few—can rejoice in the drama; and those who find the latter somewhat commonplace can rejoice in the broad burlesque of the amended version of "Slasher and Crasher." which constitutes the second act. The opening act is as long and formal as ever; we had hoped to see some amendment in this respect, for it is a discouraging beginning, and must infect with dismay all who have come abroad in promise of fun, without personal knowledge of the play.

In this case, however, the play is not the thing; the acting more immediately concerns as. The company is strong, especially on the male side. Mr. McKee Rankin's personation of Joseph Ploretti is one of the best—perhaps the word may be used without qualification—he ever gave here. It is full of passion, and marked with a most delicate individuality. It suggests in some degree Mr. Florence's Observators in 'No Thorougfare." In the farce parts, Crane and Robson are as truly inimitable as ever. Crane is funny from force of habit in whatever he undertakes; his interjections, grimaces, positoring, walk, and expression endew Col. M. T. Elexador with an expression endew Col. M. T. Elexador

ougrare." In the farce parts, Crame and Robson are as truly inimitable as ever. Crame is funny from force of habit in whatever he undertakes; his interjections, grimaces, posturing, walk, and expression endow Col. M. T. Elecator with an existence he never possessed before, making him a real creature of margins, slang, and sentiment, with speculation in his eye, whisky in his capacious abdomen, and suavity in his whole ample person,—the embodiment, in short, of the ideal Boar d of Trade man, as fancy pictures him in the aural imagination. Then there is the ghost of Robson, haunting the birthplace of "Sandy Bar," squeaking and gibbering in the streets which witnessed the disembodiment of the once genial comedian, and triumphing in its own release from the tabernacle of mortal clay—and sand. For his many good offices do we consent to bury the hatchet which the late Robson so ferociously brandished. The new Robson is another shape entirely, and cannot be held responsible for the acts of his predecessors. Such a shape as Robson showed in the duel-scene was never seen by mortal eyes before—it was a whole extravaganza by itself. The success of Robson, Crane, and Rankin was unequivocal, and justified the heasty welcome accorded them by the audience as they severally appeared for the first time. The other male parts were fairly done. Mr. Harry Little as Clarence Decker, the top, palpably overacted, and did not accomplish so much. Mr. Saville, and Walter Dulrympte tolerably by Mr. Piercy, who spoils much that is good by a habit of incessant scowling. Of the ladies, Miss Virginia Buchanan deserves particular notice for her quiffs and natural deportment; she was not, however, superior to Mrs. Wren, the experience actress who assumed the same part in the original cast. It was a pleasure to see Minnie Doyle again, and to know that she gave color to a character which before was without form and void, that of Violet Eligible. Miss slad Savory as Beatrice Manheim made no distinct impression, pernaps because the part did not aff

CLARA REINMANN. Miss Clara Reinmann, of Indianapolis, is the atest among the new American prime donne, if latest among the new American prime donne, if the reports circulating are to be believed; in fact her friends seem to think her the coming "dark horse" in musical circles. Miss Reinmann has spent seven years in Europe studying her art, and has successfully dared the crucial test of Berlin musical criticism, which of course established her reputation there. She made her debut at the Ducal Theatre at Dessau as Agatha in "Der Freischutz," winning golden opinions. This success was followed by a greater in the fole of Marquerite in "Faust." This talented young artiste lately arrived in America, and is amounced to appear in New York some time in June, and on the 8th of that month at the Quincy Seengerfest; and from the 10th to the 15th of July at the Louisville Saengerfest in connection with Mme. Pappenheim.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and Upper Lake region, falling barometer, stand Upper Lake region, falling barometer, stand upper Lake region, falling barometer, standard to this country from England, and is seeking an engagement at one of the New York Miss Kate Claxton began an engagement at Haverly's Theatre last night, playing Louise in "The Two Orphans." She had the support of the Olymp's company from St. Louis, an enicient organization.

ganization.

The Adelphi was filled again last might with an audience anxious to enjoy the comical sayings and doince of Haverly's Minstrels. Mr. Cool Burgess—a recent addition to the company—was hailed with loud applause, and required to exhaust his budget for the beneat of his many admirers.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Winona, Minu., May 28.—Reports from point along the line of the Winona & St. Peter Road state that crops are looking well. Within the state that crops are looking well. Within the past ten days large numbers of 'hoppers have hatched out in sandy soils. Farmers are fighting them by ditching, straw-burning, and with the "hopper-dozer," a piece of sheet-iron smeared with coal-tar. General opinion is that the pests are not so bad as in 1876. There are no hoppers west of Sleepy Eye.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The fine rain in the northern and central portions of the State today will improve feed, and, probably, in some localities, benefit wheat considerably.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 28.—The increasi business of the Western Union wires on the Chicago & Alton route has rendered necessary an increase in capacity of the line; so it has been decided by Col. Wilson to duplex one wire been decided by Col. Wilson to duplex one wire now working a single circuit, and quadruplex another, in addition to those already worked on these plans. The Bloomington City office is to be placed on one duplex line and one "quad" line, and the extra battery-power is being added at the main office at the depot. Chicago, Bloom-ington City, the Bloomington train-dispatchers' office, and Springfield City are to work together on the "quad" line.

DECORATION-DAY.

DECORATION-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., May 28.—Freparations of considerable moment are being made for Decoration-Day, and the display is likely to be as enthusiastic as any preceding year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., May 28.—Arrangements for the celebration of Decoration-Day were completed to-day. The ceremonics will be more elaborate and generally engaged in than for several years. Senator Morton and the Rev. Myron W. Reed are the orators.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 28.—A competitive examination for candidates to be appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis came off at the Industrial University, in this city, on Friday last, and the result has just been made public. There were seven candidates from this (Fourteenth) district. The choice fell on C. W. Stewart, of this city, and he has been appointed by Congressman Cannon. SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.

KANKARES, Ill., May 23.—Joseph Kott, a young man of intelligence and good connections, attempted his life this noon by taking laudanum. Previous to the act, he wrote a letter to his mother in Philadelt his, revealing his design, and bidding her farewell. Disappointment in love is alleged as the cause of the attempt. He is now improving, and will probably get well.

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. the Legislature no longer requiring the coff the Executive at the State Capit. Croswell is fitting up a home office in thing owned by him adjoining the Opera where his private secretary will be permestablished, or, at least, until the compitate were Capitol.

RADWAYS

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minute

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Ind Any One Suffer with Pain

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain Only Pain Remedy

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

Afford Instant Ease.

FEVER and AGU

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILI

Disorders the following symptoms resulting for Disorders of the Digestive Organs;
Constipation, inward Piles, Fuliness of the Bicels the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Manuez, Hambon, Disquist of Food, Fuliness of Weight in the Stomach Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Futterings in the Fitter Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Disablreathine, Futterings at the Heart, Choking or Stocking Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimagnetistic Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Posture, Dimagnetistic Stomach, Swimming at the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Technical Order of Skin, Land Eyes, Pains in the Skin, Callinds, and Sudden Flushes or Heat, Duraing its Flesh.

A few doces of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the Flesh.

A few doces of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the tem from all of the above named disorders.

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIE

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and Bowels for Ten Years. ANN ARROR. Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. Rapwart others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovariesand els for ten years. I tried the best physicians of place without any benefit. It was growing at such plate without any benefit. It was growing at such plate without any benefit. It was growing at such that not much faith in them, but finally, offer the processing of the processing at the policy of the Relief. I was the print and two boxes of the Relief. I used a without any apparent benefit. I determined to yever. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Extre were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about months, and during that time lost forty-were in all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent bottles Reliefs, and six boxes of the Pills.

I call the processing the plan in the plan of the Resolvent of the Re to God for this help in my deep affliction. To Jun, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply integrand my prayer is that it may be as much of a base to others as it has been to me. MRS. Z. C. BIRBIN. Mrs. Bibbins. who makes the above certificate, person for whom I requested you to send medicine, left. The medicines above stated was send of me, with the exception of what was sent to you. I may say that her statement is correct qualification. (Signed)

This may say that her statement is correct to the property of the send of the

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolven THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES,

or the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrobin Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, he is sested in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flush or Nerres, Corrupting the Solids and Vitinting the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glasdular desacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections for Complaints, Bleeding of the Lung, Dyspersional Complaints, Bleeding of the Lung, Dyspersional Characteristics, Timora, Visita and Rip Diseases, Mercuria Disease, Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Sait Rheum, Mitta, Consumption, Kiney, Bladder, Liver Sold by Druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st, A

Read "False and True"

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO. To Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousand the

Mercantile Insurance Compa other similar suits are pond against the Mechanics' & Tga pany of New York on a policy other by the same party against

THE COU

An Old Vessel Case

A Son Who Claims to frauded by His

Record of Judgments

An interesting case is now Blodgett which will take a we plaintiff is Andrew L. McGray recover \$10,000 on a policy of

Bankruptcy M

the after 3 a. m. pumping was pumps worked heavily, and the main pump and ascertained that she had four feet of water hands were then set to work, thing put on the Feithousen pum the water appeared to be.

The vessel, however, began it. 4:30 to 8:55 a. m., when she foremost, in seventy feet of twenty-five miles to the norths of Cleveland. From 12 o'clock m. of the morning she sank it and the vessel drifted around way. From 6 to 8 o'clock a brew not enough to be of any avail only going one or two miles a sailed and rowed in a small between the sailed and rowed in a small between the sailed and rowed in a small of the sailed and the sailed and the sailed capt. Man agent there, that the vessel

She had settled in five feet of not get under her to search for a insurance companies employed company to raise and bring her them \$10,000. She was taken argo discharged, and the \$700. Before she was found that her forefoot had been some rock and the bolts twisted, also found. At Fairport valice went under her and found the twand two holes in the garboard, sto put his hand through, which have. He also found on running he water ran into the wessel. In the water ran into the wessel, and then the vessel leaked very was subsequently towed to Bu pump taken off, and a corr mon a und she was towed to Alagars, w loaded. In doing this her to the decks and feet he corn the decks and feet he cargo had took two ateam-pumps to kee wens into a dry-dock at Buffale closet pipe was taken out, boxed an insurance office at Buffale. Severed by five insurance employ.

WHAT'S IN A NA
On the 17th of April last o
Schodeld filed a bill in the Cir
that in 1863 his grandfather,
deeded to him Lot 11 of Bran
Blocas 125 and 120, in School
After dying a life extate to M

that in 1863 his grandfather, deeded to him Lot 11 of Brand Slocas 125 and 126, to School Slocas 125 and 126, to School sifer glying a life estate to Mraplainant's grandmother), who die her death, however, complainant his father, James W. Schofield, James Schofield, onused himself agrandian, and took possess mentioned property. In Octobe gaged it to O. R. Glover to secure and Glover has subsequently foreclose. Complainant there charging his father with frame mission of waste, and ask junction to prevent his intellined, and to prevent dlover to sell. The property is improve on Dearborn street, running the venue, between Polk and Harris worth about \$11,000. Yesterday morning a motion Judge Farwell for the appointmes and a long argument was had allegations of the bill, seven aff and O. R. Glover, in his own be swer and cross-bill. He claim Schofield devised the property son, and not to his grandson, the that the former procured a loan same time showing an abstract of property to be in Jasses W. Strocared an affidavit of J. N. that William Schofield will to his son. The eider Schmitted his own siliasvit, that William Schofield had devise James W. Schofield, though he do thus meant himself or his son of the complainant. Glover farts Schofield, Jr., knew of the a \$6.000 to the erection of a bruilty of a fraud in not maxing hi fae had any; that Schofield, Sr., the suit, and has since left the cis secreting himself so that he can to repay the \$5.000. In conclude agree, he suggested the Heile. The appointment will produce.

MABEAS CORFOR
Rebecca Martin filed a petition cover possession of her child a who is now in the custody of Mary Genevieve at the convent, avenue and Twenty-ninth street her husband, Luke J.F. Martin, air years ago, and is now living other women; that he took he put her in the convent, and the function of the convent, and the function of the convent examined were immediately served and the species Judge Farwell about 4 Superior and Sister Mary Agatha and testified that the child, who little girl 7 years old, was left wit samer, 1875, by Luke Martin, what separated from his wife, and also a month, and it had been put a Mey Charles and the same at Mey Charles and the month, and it had been put ince. He was then or had been at Mey Charles and the same at Mey Charles and the discussion of her husband Other witnesses proved her go ability to support her children

DWAY'S READY BELIEF. R.R. ne to Twenty Minutes

JT ONE HOUR ny One Suffer with Pain DWAY'S

READY RELIEF for Every Pain.

Pain Remedy ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. new violent or exeruciating the pain, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Kurv

AY'S READY RELIEF WILL. ord Instant Ease.

tion of the Kidneys, Infamma he Bladder, Inflammation of the s, Mumps: Congestion of the states. Palpitation of e Heart, Hysteries, up, Diphiberia, Catarrh, usa, Headache, Toothache, ria, Rheuratism, Cold Chills, ils, Chilibiains, and Prost Bites

ER and AGUE

R. RADWAY'S

ify, cidanse and strengthen. Rad-up of fail disorders of the Stor-Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Dis-matti alion, Costiveness, Indiges-tiousness, Billions Fever, Indian-ticum, Perangements of Warranted to effect a positive Warranted to effect a positive the, containing no mercury, milsymptoms resulting from

n Years' Growth Cured by

trait in them, but manly, after fried them. It butties of the Resolvent, two boxes of two boxes of two boxes of two boxes of the Redier. I used these two boxes of the Redier. I used these constructions to bottles of the Resolvent, two mit two boxes of the Pills. Before the dost twenty five pounds.

The second two boxes of the Pills. Before the wires that tipes loss forty-awe pounds wires. I took he medicine about two using that tipes loss forty-awe pounds that the second two boxes of the Pills. The second twenty well and my heart is full of granting the pills in my deep affliction. To you, sit, second the pills in my deep affliction. To you, sit, second the pills in my deep affliction. To you, sit, second the pills in the pills. medicine is a much or sit may be as much or seas to me.

MRS. E. C. BINDING.

To makes the above certificate, is the requested you to send medicine is requested you to send medicine in the season of the season of

MARY COCKER, MARY B, POND, R B, POND, RADWAY'S REAT BLOOD PURIFIER, of all Chrone Diseases, Scrofula floreditary or Contagious, be if the Lungs or Stemach, Skin or losh or Nerves, Corrupting the and Vitlating the Fluids.

mation, Scrutula, Glandniar Swelling, Concerns Affections, Syphillic Seeding and Concerns Affections, Syphillic Seeding and Concerns an

I & CO., 32 Warren-st, H. L. w York. Information worth thousand THE COURTS.

n Old Vessel Case Up for Trial Again.

Sen Who Claims to Have Been Defrauded by His Father.

leard of Judgments and New Suits Bankruptcy Matters.

as interesting case is now on trial before Judge motorit which will take a week to be heard. The motorer \$10,000 on a policy of insurance in the more still assurance Company of New York. Two sher similar suits are pending—one by McGraw cates will are pending—one by McGraw assist the Mechanics' & Traders' Insurance Company of New York on a policy for \$6,000, and the cher by the same party against the Orient Mutual insurance Company for \$4,000. These suits were all began in the Superior Court in December, 1874, and in February, 1876, and were removed to the view Courts. They were brought to recover for states Company for \$4,000. These suitz were a begin in the Superior Court in December, 1874, and in Rebrary, 1876, and were removed to the deril Courts. They were brought to recover for to loss of the bark Chicago Board of Trade, which was worth \$25,000 and insured for \$20,000. While thickness on the 23d of July, 1874, for the left Chicago on the 23d of July, 1874, for the left Chicago on the Edd o

such the say on the 23d of July, 1874, for Sa left Chicago on the 23d of July, 1874, for Dafaso, loaded with 28,050 bushels of corn. While play through the Detroit River in tow of the Bob interest, at 1 o'clock in the morning of July 28, as strack on the rocks at Lime-Kiln Grossing, near white, near where the Caspian was lost this girl, bet did not leak any for a day. She howest is said to have rolled and labored heavily in a lead set on Lake Erie. She was pumped out every two hours during the trip, according to the attended of the officers and crew, but owing to he rolling so much on Lake Erie, she could not be respected by the same that the same supposed to be nearly dry 212. B. Wednesday morning, July 29, at a little said pump and ascertained, to his surprise, the min pump and ascertained, to his surprise, the said pump and ascertained, to his surprise, the said pump and ascertained, to his surprise, the said pour feet of water in the hold. All that were then set to work, the most of them being set on the Fethousen pump forward, where the water appeared to be.

The reasel, however, began to sink rapidly from 420 to 35 d. m., when she went down head immost, in seventy feet of water, and about mostly-free mies to the northward and westward Greeksel. From 12 o clock at midnight to 6 a. of the morning she sank there was no wind, and the ressel drifted around with no steerage way. From 6 to 8 o'clock a breeze sprang up, but as esouch to be of any avail, as she was then any soing one or two miles an hour. The crew was for the said rowed in a small boat to Fairport, O. Bry all signed a protest when they got on shore, easely Sallivan, Barnes, and Monroe, who demanded pay for signing, and tickets which the fastin refrased to give them. These three went to thread and tool Capt. Manning, an insurance spent show, that the vessel could have been saided waters and beached if the Captain had manarely be properly. They received three weeks been saided waters and beached if the Captain had manarely be properly. They received

atom, and he has since been master of the seeser-reasonable.

In weeks after the loss of the vescel, Quium, idunt, went down and found her cabin all right. The settled in five feet of mud, and he could get under her to search for auger holes. The arrace companies employed a coast wrecking asay to raise and bring her into port, and paid as \$10,000. She was taken to Fairport, her odischarged, and the wreck sold for a Bill to the settled of a pipe was taken out, boxed up, and stored in serance office at Buffalo. She was then sur day fve insurance employee, when she was dip tave 111 inches of open seams besides the take (or foot

cost pipe was taken out, boxed up, and stored in a massmace office at Buffalo. She was then surveyed by five insurance employes, when she was send to have 111 inches of open seams besides the hele in her forcfoot.

Metro daims that the injuries to the forefoot, be the parteard streak, and the open seams, were cased before the sinking, and that the water-closet pipe was mot pierced by any of the vessel's cres, when was shown to be the fact by her sinking had foremoet, the water-closet pipe being aff.

The defendant contends that the bark was sunk broome of the crew with consent and connivance of the owners, holes being punched in the water-closet pipe, and also that the damages to the fore-leat were asstained after she had sunk. A large amount of written testimony has been taken, and the capalin and some of the crew with the examined only. About 200 pages of testimony were read yearshy. W. H. Condon and Robert Hervey appear for McGraw in all the suits, and Messrs, wats, Clarke & Derman and George B. Hibbard for the Mercantile insurance Company, and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company, and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company, and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company and the Mechanic' & the insurance Company and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company and the Mechanic' & Traders' insurance Company and the Mechanic insurance in the survey of the survey in the case of the insurance in the survey of the survey in the case of the case o

HABEAS CORPUS.

Below Martin filed a petition yesterday to rethe procession of her child Milcah W. Martin,
has flow in the custody of the Rev. M other
may Genevieve at the convent, corner of Wabah
marked Twenty-ninth street. She says that
hashad Luke J.F. Martin, described her some
figurage, and is now living in adultery with
the women; that he took her child Milcah and
marked in the convent, and the Lady Superior
than to the convent and the Lady Superior
than to the convent examined into. The parties
the mandal is not a fit person to have charge of
thanker, and asks to have the legality of her
marked first marked that the colled, who is a bright-eyed
the intending served and the case was brought
before an intending the collection of the convent of the collection of the

junction was granted by Judge Farwell under bon

bryonces.

William Bowman filed a bill yesterday, stating that in February, 1874, he married one Catherine liarinest, but was oblired to leave her in December last on account of her cruelty. According to his statements she used to shower aim with flower pots, beer glasses, and sticks of wood, and, in fact, assault him with the nearest weapon that came to hand. He left her once or twice, but when he returned she went on just where she left off. She is also in the habt of indulging in too much whisky, and William has come to the conclusion that it is now a hopeless task to attempt to reform her. His only remedy, therefore, is a divorce.

Trees.

The courts will be closed to-morrow, it being Decoration-Day.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

James R. Doolistle began a suit for \$3,000 against the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University.

Tim Shanahan, for the use of E. S. Stewart & Co., sued the Empire Fire-Insurance Company to recover \$2,000. Co., sucd the Empire File-List.

recover. \$2,000.

Henry F. Mann, of Pittsburg, filed a bill against A. A. Abbott to restrain him from infringing a patent for an improvement in grain-harvesters or reaping and mowing machines issued June 3, 1856, to H. F. and J. J. Mann, and another for a similar purpose against Cyrus H., Leander J., and Robert H. McCormick.

patent for an improvement in grain-harvesters or resping and mowing machines issued June 3, 1856, to H. F. and J. J. Mann, and another for a similar purpose against Cyrus H., Leander J., and Robert H. McCornick.

The Union Wire-Mattress Company filed a bill against John E. Whittlesey and J. W. C. Peters to prevent them using a patent for an improvement in spring bed-bottoms granted March 4, 1862, to Fraucis B. Franklin; also another against the same parties to restrain them from infringing F. C. C. Webber's patent, issued Dec. 12, 1871, for a machine for making wire netting and a patent for an improvement in machines for coiling and weaving wire, issued to David G. Powers.

Charles E. Adams and Jay B. Cobb, of Creston. Ogle County, made an exhibit of their financial affairs yesterday in the bankruptcy court. Their secured debts are \$700, and the unsecured \$11, 478. 43. The assets comprise: Casb, \$612.10 in the hands of B. R. Pierce, Assignee; bills and notes, about \$1,400, of which the greater part are pledged to the First National Bank of Rochelle as collisteral security; stock of goods in the hands of B. R. Pierce, Assignee; bills and notes, about \$1,400, of which the greater part are pledged to the First National Bank of Rochelle as collisteral security; stock of goods in the hands of B. R. Pierce, Assignee, \$4,100; store fixtures, \$200; and open **accounts, about \$500. All their property was on the 29th of January last assigned to B. R. Pierce Assignee, \$4,100; store fixtures, \$200; and open **accounts, about \$5,000. All their property was on the 29th of January last assigned to B. R. Pierce for the beneft of their creditors. Adams owes \$2,902.61, secured by property worth \$1,000, and be has unsecured debts to the amount of \$700 more. His assets consist of \$3,100 worth of land, bills and notes about \$400, and one share in the Agricultura Association of Rochelle worth \$1,000, and be has unsecured debts to the amount of \$700 more. His assets connist of \$3,100 worth of land, bills and notes about \$400, and one

Adscharge was issued to John C. Dunlap.

A discharge was issued to John C. Dunlap.

C. D. Lask was yesterday appointed Assignee of
J. Wilkes Ford, E. B. Howard, and G. H. Fox.
The first and final dividend meeting of Henry
Perlinsky was continued to June 13.

An Assignee will be selected at 10 o'clock this
morning for C. W. Laing.
The first and final dividend meeting in the case
of Wilson Bros. & Barhydt is set for 2 p. m. today.

of Wilson Bros. & Barhydt is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John C. Barker began a suit for \$1,000 against Margaret Galvin.

A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, filed a bill against Woodbury M. Taylor, Saran R. Taylor, Obadish Jackson, Mortimer R. Flint, the New York State Loan & Trust Company, and the Central Loan & Trust Company, to foreclose a mortgage for \$19,000 on Lote 1, 2, and 3. Block 17, and Lots 14 to 18 inclusive, Block 18, of the Village of Ridgeland.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hiram N. and Libble S. Belding filed a petition to be allowed to adopt Sophia Sheridan, an orphan 24 years of age.

Mary A. Rawison filed a bill against A. R. Jackson, Sarah Byrne. Henry O. McDaid, Trustee, Jeremiah Leaming, Trustee, N. Newell, James Steel, J. E. McMahon, George Steel, O. H. Horton, gnardian, and Helen A., Andrew, and George Cowies to foreclose a trust deed for \$2,500 on the undivided two-thirds of Lots 12 and 13, Block 21, in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14.

Alexander McDonald commenced a suit in attachment against Augustas, Harmon, and Lather Kountze to recover \$40,000 due on an account for money had and received, and for goods, wares, and merchanduse solid, and for bonds and stocks sold, also for brank depression of the defendants, who are residents of New York.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Ann Mahon was found guilty of larceny, and remanded.

Frederick Levy and Frank Heppman were tried.

for burgisty. Heppman was acquired took two years in the Penitentiary.
George Gibson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.
Frank Mahoney and John Ganron were tried for larceny, and the jury will bring in a sealed vertical this morning.

THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DETENDANT—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Unlimited call of his calendar.

No. 91, McGraw vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, on trial.

JUDGE GART—80, 81, 20 to 1004, 102 to 104, and 106 to 114, inclusive. No. 98, Peency vs. Gariand, on trial.

JUDGE JANESON—Assistantile Gary and hears particle Moorge—78, 71, 72. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOGGES—78, 71, 72. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOGGES—78, 71, 72. No case on trial.

JUDGE MAGALLISTER—88t Case 1, 498, Cook vs. King: 3,624. Peet vs. Welten; 4,012. Neagle vs. Johnson; and s. 462. Livingston vs. Fredman; also calendar Nos. 60, 68, 67, 72. 79 to 96, inclusive. No. 960, Graham vs. Schwuch-w, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—The Walker Cases.

SUPPRIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ole B. Jacobs vs. Charles G. Carlson, \$256, 46. —Octavius Mar-hall vs. Marshall Brothers Church Organ Manufacturing Company, \$2, 254, 39.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Nathan Hubbard vs. Walter Tredeaven, \$627, Judge ROGRIS—5. J. Johnson et al. vs. Nelson and Edgar De Golyer, \$340, 45.

JUDGE ROGRIS—5. J. Johnson et al. vs. Nelson and Edgar De Golyer, \$340, 45.

JUDGE MAGALLISTES—Sarah M. Underwood vs. Robert M. Livingston, William Swinburn, and Philip Wadsworth; verdict, \$600, and motion for new trial.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The subject of editorial comment, entitled as above, in your Sunday issue, is worthy of a great deal of attention, and the little I have to say upon the matter is more to stir up the question and get the public and the press aroused the tribustience than to impart information. In-

I nave to say upon the matter is more to stir up the question and get the public and the press aroused to its importance than to impart information. Investigation will, I think, show it to be impracticable to turn the streets over to the South Park Commissioners.

That Board has no power to expend a dollar on land of which the fee-simple title is not vested in it. The fee-simple title to a large part of Michigan avenue—nearly all, I think—is vested in the owners of lois fronting it.

A grant, therefore, from the Common Council would be unavailing unless supplemented by a conveyance from every abutting lot owner,—a practical impossibility, considering the great number of owners, resident and non-resident, and the legal disabilities of very many to make conveyance, leaving altogether out of question the "pigheaded man."

Additional legislation might confer upon the Park Commissioners power to condemn the street, but it would be an enormously expensive job; and how about the city control over the system of sewersge, water, and gas lying under the street, the title to all of which in condemnation proceedings must pass and be paid for with the surface, of the street."

must pass and be paid for with the surface, of the street?

I don't profess to "know all about it, "but, commencing about a year ago and extending down to last January, a good deal of my leisure was directed to this subject, and at last the difficulties seemed more than the gentlemen with whom I was cooperating, or myself, cared to grapple, in my opinion, the only practicable thing to be accomplished is for the Common Council to set apart Michigan avenue, from Twelfth street to the city limits, for a pleasure way, and in the exercise of its police power to prohibit traffic wagons from traversing it, and then, either by special assessment or from the general fund, make and maintain a perfect road-bed the criter distance. The ornamentation, which would be continuous and immediate under Park Board management, could be left, as now, to individual taste and ability. A little rivalry would soon make the attractions sufficient. The substantial in the form of a roadway is first needed. I trust some enthusiasts will undertake to lead that gentle body of Aldermen to do their duty in this matter. I will rearrantee a heavy moral support, but I don't want to lead the van.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

To the Better of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, May 28.—May one, not by profession a civil engineer, venture a suggestion to improve a portion of the city hitherto neglected, also to do that without permanent expense, viz.: to have an artesian well at Thirty-ninth street (foot of the South Branch of the Chicago River) running two feet below low water mark in sufficient quantities to make a current in the creek, and expel the foul and poisonous fluid there? Now as to expense: Let the Assessor lay on \$100 axirs on each lot from the locks to Thirty-ninth street half a mile each side, east and west, as the property will be benefited fully that much, even in health for infants. The building operations for the past three years have been stagnant, and this might stir them, as it would offer, what cannot be said now, a decreased death-rate among the juveniles.

William F. Frank.

DECORATION-DAY

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Bedeck their graves with choicest fic The sweetest flowers of Spring; In these sublime and pensive hours, Our tribute here we bring. Sad mother, weep thy absent one; Sister, thy brother dear; Proud father, o'er thy noble son

For O they bade their Country live, In Freedom's darkest hour; And, in their death, they to it gave A great and glorious dower. Dark was the morn, and dark the day, The Nation clad in wo,

When her foul stain was washed away In their life-blood's crimson flow! Sleep on, O noble heroes, sleep, Ye loved, and tried, and true, While Freedom's sons shall come and weep A Nation's love for you,
A Nation's love for you,

Upon each martyr's grave

Who gave his life an offering Our glorious Land to save. Davis Junotion, Ill. We garland our soldiers' graves to-day Through the length of a free, rejoicing land, With hearts attuned to the heart of May,

Who giveth her wealth with impartial hand: For never yet did the May withhold From any sleeper beneath her sward (Whether of Rebel or Loyal mold) She scatters largesse for alt alike

And questions not, in each reverent pause Whether they struck so the Loyal strike—

And O while a gathering land makes fair And O while a gathering land makes fair.
The tombs of the War's heroic sons,
Take, Nature, take to your tender care.
The hambler mounds of its nameless ones.
Whether of Northern or Southern clay.
Love's heart remembers, and holds them dear. Love's heart remembers, and holds the Shed on the turf of their rest to-day Balm, and blossom, and pitying tear!
MILWAUKEE, Wis. M. A. M. CRAMER.

HUB-BULLETINS. Policeman's motto—"Give us arrest." Was the oat-sack the original of the sack-Dry goods are very low now; muslin is dog Harmless idolatry-A New York firm deal argely in doils' eyes.

A Gnu show-Barnum's horned horse; when ne gets another, there will be more Gnus. "What line of business do you think I had best adopt in asked a young aspirant for the stage, of the "leading man." "Well," said the old stager, gazing critically at the youth's elegant costume, "I should say the clothes-line would suit you best."

would suit you best."

"Are there any woods about here!" asked the seeker for summer-board of the proprietor of "a country-house delightfully situated, ten minutes' walk from the depot, large barn, horses and carriages can be had on reasonable terms, plenty of milk, egrs, &c." "Waal, yes; there's Jim Wood, he's Postmaster, an' keeps the West-Indy-goods store; 'Siah Wood 's the blacksmith, au' Thomas Benton Wood he farms it up tu the corners. Be you related to the Woods?" "Not exactly," said the weary citizen, "but what we come to the country for is forest." And the guileless Granger concluded he must be a simple sort of a chap, and mentally added \$5 a week to the price of board.

"You are a nice member of the Young Men's "You are a nice member of the Young Men's Christian Association," said an irate collector to an exasperating debtor. "to make me call a dozen times for this little bill." "Young Men's Caristian!" said the impecunious one,—"I an't any Young Man's Christian." "Wot do you her 'Y. M. C. A. stuck up there for, then?" said the collector, pointing to the hearing of a circular posted up on the desk. "O haven't you seen that before!" replied the debtor; "I got tired of disappointing so many of you fellers. and stocks sold, also for bonis sold to the defendants, who are residents of New York.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Ann Mahon was found guilty of larceny, and remanded.

Frederick Levy and Frank Heppman were tried for burgiary. Heppman was acquitted, and Levy took two years in the Pententiary.

pad with his signature as the collector slammed the door.

A man holding a large cylindrical machine between his knees excited considerable attention in a "depot" can the other day. An old gentleman, who had been talking about the war, cast his eyes on it and said, "Let 'en go ahead with their iron-clast; some Yankee 'll invent a torpedo that'il fix 'em. You see." Instantly the man with the cylinder became the centre of attraction. "Ain't loaded, is she!" said a lank countryman, giving it a rap with his horny knuckles that would have exploded a twenty-four pounder, and causing a nervous man to hastily seek the rear platiorm. "An invention of yours, my friend!" said a bald-headed man with spectacles, on the opposite seat, bending over curiously, in which he was joined by his neighbors. "Waal, not educatly, said the man with the cylinder, tugging at the top of it until the curiosity of the whole cer was aroused. "I'm an agent for it," be continued, as he puiled off the cover. "It's Jenkins' patent back-action fam'ly-biler. Kin put yoer week's wash in the bottom, and bile yer dinner in the top; will it enny cook-stowe: price only dollar narf; take a cirkelar, its the only reliable—" Putting the man off the car was certainly justifiable, but jamming the tin kitchen over his cars on to his shoulders, and hooting him from the front platform, seemed unnecessarily severe.

A SELF-CLEANING CITY. New York Evening Post.

Of the whole array of latter-day enterprises which challenge our admiration at once for their novelty and usefulness, the palm must be given to a cleansing system adopted by the Health Board of Manchester, England, who have undertaken the task of making that city's offal pay for its own removal. Everything that goes to make dirt and breed disease, from teneral boars garbage to make the said broken. offal pay for its own removal. Everything that goes to make dirt and breed disease, from tenement-house garbage to paper rags and broken bottles, is collected in wagons and taken to the public yards on the outskirts of the town. Each load, on being dropped, is carefully sorted, and the report of a single week's gatherings—which may be taken as a sample—comprised: Paper. one ton; rags, three tons; dead dogs, cats, rats, Guinea bigs, and other animals, two tons; stable-manure, seventeen tons; meat-tins and old tin and iron, thirty-three tons; refuse from shaughter-houses and fish-shops sixty tons; broken pots, bottles, and glasses, eighty tons; vegetable refuse, doormats, table-covers, floorcloths, and old straw mattresses, 100 tons; fine ashes, 1,230 tons; cinders, 1,400 tons. In shops owned by the Board, all of this stuff which can be worked over into useful commodities is treated in that way,—the furnaces being run without expense for coal, as the cinders collected supply all necessary fuel. The products of the dirt-heaps include a vaiuable patent manure, paper-pulp, a disinfecting powder, a kind of mortar which proves to be of great use to builders of brickwork, bone for the mechanic arts, filling for road-beds, and scrap-metals of every sort. All the odd hits that can be turned to no good account are passed through a "carbonizer" and reduced to harmlessness; and the whole process, or combination of processes, here described, is conducted without creating any offensive smells or smoke worth mentioning. JUST THE SAME.

When the fire-bells sounded an alarm yester-day afternoon, a big newsboy caught the num-ber of the box and heeled it up Larned street-like a runaway pony. When he reached Brush street another boy called to him:

"No use running—it's only a chimney burn-ing out,"

ing out,"
"Can't help that," replied the runner. "The
women make just as much fuss over a chimney
as they do over a house burning up."
And he continued his wild flight up the street.

PECULIAR ACQUAINTANCESHIP.

Rec Fork fines.

An amusing instance of Hibernian humor occurred at the Tombs Police Court vesterday.

Mike Cregan was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, charged by Francis O'Keefe, of No.

91 West street, with having broken into the store at the above premises and stolen a quantitity of rope. "You know the prisoner," said the Judge, noticing that an acquaintanceship existed between the complainant and the defendant. "O yes, your Honey," responded O'Keefe, amiling; "I knew him before he was born. He was a good boy." This pecui-PECULIAB ACQUAINTANCESHIP.

lar answer, which was greeted with langther throughout the court-room, rather staggered Justice Otterbourg for the moment, but, soon recovering from his astonichment, he inquired of the defendant how it was possible to have such an acquaintanceship with the prisoner. "Ah! I mean, your Houor," he replied, "that I was acquainted with his father and mother before they were married. He was a good boy, and I would be sorry to believe that he stole my property." Justice Otterbourg, remarking that it seemed improbable that a man who was "good" even before he was born would sully his remarkable record by turning thief now, discharged the prisoner, and told the officer to take him home to his father and mother.

A NEW CONFIDENCE-GAME.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

The worst confidence-game of the season was practiced on a minister a few days since by unknown parties. A couple—apparently a gentle-man and lady—went to the house of a Quiney man and lady—went to the house of a Quincy divine, armed with a marriage-license, and requested the minister to marry them. The ceremony was accordingly performed, according to the latest fashion; when the bridegroom asked the clergyman how much he charged. Three dollars. A \$20 bill was handed out, and the groom received \$17 in change. A few moments' conversation and congratulation followed, when the happy couple prepared to depart; but the bride, who was evidently a little awkward at the business of handling a train, displayed a pair of heavy boots! This naturally aroused some suspicions of a trick. Accordingly some of the household watched the pair as they left the parsonage, and had the satisfaction of seeing the woman disrobe in an alley, and come forth as fine-looking a young man as one would wish as fine-looking a young man as one would wish to see. The Reverend gedtleman who had made them man and wife examined his \$20 bank-note, and discovered that it was counterieft. But he has not yet found the confidence-men who passed it on him.

A GHASTLY GRAVE-STONE. M. Bartholdi, the sculptor of the colossal "Liberty," is, according to an article by Charles De Kay in Scribner for June, the author of a De Kay in Scribner for June, the author of a design for a grave-stone of singular vigor and boldness, which commemorates the men fallen in French ranks during the late Franco-German war. What the feeling in Colmar at annexation to Germany may be can perhaps be learned from a brief mention of the design: The head-stone is severely plain, but massive, and upon it one reads these words only: "Mortes en Combattant, 14 Septembre, 1870." The grave is covered with two great slabs of stone, but one of these has been pushed up from below by an arm. This arm reaches out from the dark opening of the grave, and gropes on the surface of the other slab for a sword which lies near. The arm and sword are of bronze. The idea of this tomb reminds one of the Gothighastliness that pleased Albrecht Duerer and the engravers of his day; but the monument is also one of those trumpet-calls, silent but never-ceasing, which keep alive hatred, and finally summon a conquered nation to terrible acts of retaliation.—Exchange.

VALUE OF A BIG DOG. A German saloon-keeper in Jersey City, having furnished refreshments a few days since to
a party of young rufflans, modestly requested
his pay; amounting to some \$3. Thereupon the
party proposed to remunerate him by "cleaning out" the place. The saloon-keeper made no ing out" the place. The saloon-keeper made no reinonstrance, but opened a door and called an immense Siberian bloodhound, whom he instructed by a sign to stand guard at the door. Thereupon the ruffians protested that they meant to pay all the time, and that their proposition to "clean out" the saloon was a bit of harmless pleasantry. It was found, however, that the finances of the party were insufficient for the demands of the occasion, and it was necessary te eke out the amount with a watch and sundry other articles of personal property. Then the dog retired in good order, and the party did the same.

A BELIEVER IN INSURANCE. Waterioo (Can.) Advertiser.

A Shefford-Mountain farmer entered an surance-office one day this week, with a look on his face which clearly indicated that he appreciated fire-insurance, and couldn't have policy written on his property too soon. He policy written on his property too soon. He accosted the agent in an anxious manner, and said he guessed he would have his barns insured. The agent, thinking he had a good thing, started with the man to his premises, about five miles out of town. Arriving, the good man's implicit trust and confidence in the correct principles and direct advantages of fireinsurance were explained by the fact that about twenty-five of his neighbors were working in might and main' to save his buildings from destruction by a bush-fire in close proximity. The agent declined the risk, and walked home in disgust.

IVAN AND ALL.

exhausted, after chasing a lively Turk nine miles, and then panted and swore as the flying Turk showed him a clean pair of heels over the top of a hill a mile away, "this is what makes it Turksome." Aliah ackbar! "echoed a Bash-Bazouk, riding up behind the exhausted soldier, and gently but firmly cutting his head off; "this is, indeed, took Russian." And then the Bash, enchanted, smiled and shook his golder. claimed a Russian soldier as be fell to the earth.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD. May 28.—The following

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE.

Springfield, May 23.—The following address, agreed upon by the Committees of the General Assembly therein named, jast prior to adjournment, is to-day given to the public:

Springfield, May 23.—To the People of the State of Illinois: During the session of your General Assembly, now closing its labors, it has been the disty of the undersigned, members of the Committees on Public Building and Grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives, to give part of their time and attention to the public buildings of the State, and among others to the new State-House.

The new State-House, as you are advised, has been occupied for more than a year past by the General Assembly during the present session, but it is undinished, and the amount of maney limited by the Constitution for its erection without a direct appeal to the votes of the people has already been expended on the building.

The present Legislature, after very maturely considering all the circumstances thus far attending its erection and its present condition, has, by decisive majorities, submitted a law for your spopoval appropriating the further sum of \$531, -712. Its for the finishing and furnishing the building, and grading and fencing the grounds.

Auch as the public may differ as to the taste or elegance of its interior finish and ornamentation, and much as practical men may disagree as to the judgment of the Commissioners and architects in the details of its construction, there can be no difference in the opinion that all the money appropriate? for the purpose has been spent in and about its erection, and that none has been unlawfully used. All concur in the opinion that it was erected. With room enough for the use of the State for generations to come, convenient in all its arrangements and appointments, well lighted, well heated, well ventilisted, and stable and durable. But portions of the interior and its porticor remain unfinished and exposed to the weather and to risk of injury. The grounds are unkempt, ungnarded, and unfenced

THE CROP PROSPECT IN NORTHERN ILLI-

NOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Iil., May 28.—The interest in the Western crop this year is augmented on account of the Russo-Turkish war. It is probable that Odessa will be closed to Great Britain, and the Roumanian stocks will be sold to the Russian Roumanian stocks will be sold to the Russian armies. In consequence, there will be an increased demand upon the farmers of the Northwest. Already wheat and flour have risen in round figures 25 per cent in England, and as the United Kingdom imports in round figures about \$5,000,000 worth a week of those articles the war is costing that country \$180,000 a day. A large portion of this sum will go towards enriching the farmers of this section of the country. With grain as valuable as it will be this year, it is hardly to be wondered at that the entire coungrain as valuable as it will be this year, what is a valuable as it will be this year, where it is a valuable as it will be this year, where it is a valuable as it will be this year, which is a valuable anxiety to our approaching harvest. Your correspondent stationed at Rockford has lately had an opportunity of ascertaining the actual condition of the crops in the section of Illinois directly bordering on Wisconsin. The prosperior pect for a heavy yield of oats was never bette. The cool weather for the past two weel and the bounteous rain-falls have this cased the cats, and the crop loo unusually well. Rye never appeared better the end of May than it does this year. But it the has been sown, but what there is of it looking remarkably well for this section, and not destroyed by rust or chinch-bugs will yie unusually good. The barley crop in Winneb go, Boone, McHenry, Jo Daviess. Ogle. as Stephenson Counties is in good condition as promises well. Winter wheat still looks goo and may do something this year. But if farmer has not been free from trouble, even the promising spring, and loud are his corpiaints about the corn—erop. You correspondent has visited some localities in it above-named counties where whole fields corn have been spoiled through the wet, col weather, and farmers have sturdily set to wor and planted their fields over a second time. I most of Winnebago County and part of Boor part of the second planting has sprouted and doing well, though the general impression that the corn crop will be light in Norther Illinois. The frost has not materially damage the crops in this section, though further east it he direction of the lakes farmers complaint the beans and corn have sustained considerable damage.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from the control of the contr aiready on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lassalle-H., Room & TOR SALE—OR RENT—THERE ARE STILL SOME From the second of the second

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-NEAR ST. JOSEPH spiendid fruit farm of 20 acres; has elegant residence with all modern improvements. Addres OWNER, Box 380. St. Joseph, Mich. TO RENT_ROUSES.

West Side. TO RENT-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH-out basement, on Orden-av., between Adams and Jackson-sta., in complete order. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, No. 170 LaSalie-st. TO BENT-\$15 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRIC Thouse, 515 Western-av.; \$12, 2-story brick, Holbrook-st.; \$8. six rooms, 32 Harvard-st.; \$8. six rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; \$8. six rooms, 34 Harvard-st \$3, 2-story frame house, 16 Harvard-st. Inquire at 38 Western-av. Wostern-av.
TO RENT—005 WEST JACKSON-ST., BRICK house and parn, no basement; south and east verands, furnace; beautiful location.

South Side. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 1153% INDIANA-AV. 7 rooms: \$25 per month. Apply Room 10 Otts Block TO BENT-OR FOR SALE-A LARGE BRICK house, furnished or unfurnished, east front, heat the lake, north of Twenty-second-st: specially desirable. Address C. B. S., Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT-NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement and large barn on Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., two blocks north of city limits; cheap to a good tenant: Inquire at 74 North Weils-st. J. D. HAAKE. HAAKE.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND STREETcars, a 10-room marple-front; furnace and gas-fixtures; a nice 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms,
black walnut finish, modern improvements; also small
cottage, 137 Dayton-st., for \$12. CHAS. N. HALE,
153 Eandoph-st.

Suburoan TO RENT-SUMERDALE (NORTH RAVENS wood), brick houses with ample grounds and lak water, at \$4. N, \$15, and \$20 per month for the sum mer or year; comfortable, substantial, economical railroad fare, 7c. R. GREER, southeast corner Monro and Market-sts. And Market-sta.

To RENT-IN WINNETKA—ONE HOUSE ON LAKE
To shore, 8 rosma, 2 acres of ground, \$10 per month;
also house close by debot, 10 rosma, 4 acres of land,
\$25 per month, DAVID \$ALES, 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT_ROOMS. West Side. TO RENT-FLATS OF SIX ROOMS ON FIRST floor in Thompson's Block. West Madison-st. : new-ly grained and calcimined; rent low. By WM. H. THUMFSON, 220 West Madison-st.

South Side. TO RENT-FLATS-SECOND FLOOR NO. 200 State-st. and third floor No. 203 State-st.; eight roments: possession at once. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Boom 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. Hoom 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE ROOMS,
single or en suite, furnished or not; location central; excelent table board convenient; references required. 54 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLE:
man and wife, or slogic gentleman, from \$6 to \$15 per month, 416 State-st. Transients accommodated. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

To RENT-178 STATE-ST., NEAR MONROE, C. SAMP-SON. Miscelianeous. I near Adams, suitable for music rooms, milliner; parlors, or any light business, in perfect order, with use of elevator. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room i

WANTED-TO BENT WANTED-TO BENT-BOOMS FOR A PHOTOeription, location, rent, etc. Address F 1, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM
suitable for an artist's studio, with north light,
near Mailson and State-sta, or on wess Madison-at.
Must be genteed location, and rent moderate. Address
F 4, Tribune office. T4. Iribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SINGLE FURNISHED bed-room by a gentleman, east of State and south of Harrison-sts. Address, stating terms, F 56, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF SIX TO eight rooms in good order, on the North Side. south of North-av., and east of Wells-st. Address, with terms, F 58, Tribune office. With terms, F 53, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL COTTAGE OR A suit of rooms, on the West or North Side, at a reat not exceeding \$20 per month. Address F 55, Tribune.

A SPECIAL CHANCE RATHER THAN RENT MORE STORAGE ROOM FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS JUST PURCHASED AND NOW ARRIVING.

WE WILL MAKE A SPECIAL OFFER To those contemplating buying. Splendid new 7½ octave rosewood planoforte, with agrafe and all latest improvements, for \$173. Fine tone upright planoforte, with newest improvements for \$200. These figures barely cover cost, but we must have room at once. These figures savely of the proof of the pro ALLETT. DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS LIVER the only of the control of the control

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS EVER brought into this market. Grand, Squares, and Uprights.

New and second-hand pianos to rent.

Pianos sold on installments.

Organs sold on installments.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Pianos sold on installments.

Organs sold on installments.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

210 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECONDhand piano warranted flwe years; prices \$125 to
\$250. REED'S Temple of Music, \$2 Van Buren-st.

\$100 WILL BUY AN UPFIGHT PIANO.
\$125 will buy an upright piano.
\$250 will buy a recease of the piano, carved legs.
\$160 will buy a square piano, carved legs.
\$160 will buy a square 74-octave piano, carved legs.
\$175 will buy a square 75-octave piano, carved legs.
\$250.00 Second-hand organs, \$25, \$50, \$20.

Second-hand melodoous, \$15, \$20, \$20.

Second-hand melodoous, \$15, \$20, \$20.

Jackon-st.

OST-A PEARL AND DIAMOND PIN; THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at the office of the Palmer House. Office of the Palmer House.

I OST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, EITHER ON NORth Clark-st. or Wabash-av. near Treliff-st. a Russis leather pocketbook, containing about \$40 and some papers of interest only to the owner; the finder will be rewarded. J. H. PRENTISS, care CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO., Franklin and Monroe. LOST-THE MAN WHO PICKED UP MOCKING-bird, corner of Halsted and Adams-sta., will be suitably rewarded by returning the same.

LOST-S REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE inder of a topax seal ring. R. S. CRITCHELL, 106 Lakelle-st. Inder of a topas seal ring. R. S. CHITCHRILL.
198 LaSalle-st.

LOST—5150 REWARD—ON SATURDAY LAST. A
diamond locket and gold neckiase; the finder will
receive the above reward and no questions asked. J.
H. MACKENZIE, 108 Madison-st.

50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REJackson-st. May 27; no questions asked. J. McD.
RENIGHT.

510 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF NOTES
pokesbook tost Sunday forenoon. F. FREUDENBERG, care of E. S. DERYER, 38 Dearborn-st.

510 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A
chunky brown mare to 179 Winchester-sv.,
between Harrison and Polk-sta.

INFORMATION WANTED. INFORMATION WANTED OF MISS FRANCES Bunton of Hoboken, who is supposed to have been in Chicago at the time of the Great First. Any in-forms don respecting her present whereshouts will be thankfully seedward by her mother. Miss ANY HUD-TUN. Mr. 3 Shound-18., Hobbus, Hudson Committee.

WANTED-MALE RELP. WANTED-A VARNISH SALESMAN (PRACTICA varnisher preferred) by an old-established house Address, with reference, A.B., Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD UPHOLSTERER. FAIR SAL of Thirty-hird-st. south Park-av., south of Thirty-third-st.

WANTED-A MANTHAT IS A PRACTICAL MAchinist and a first-class gig sawyer. Can get good wages and a steady situation by writing at once to HENNEY RIPOSELY, Planing Mill, springfeed, Bl.

WANTED-A MAN COOK HAVING GOOD RECOMmentations. French or German preferred. Apply, from 9 to 11 a. m., at 210 South Clark-st., basement. WANTED-TWO PAINTERS. CALL AT 154 AND 156 South Clark-st., 8 o'clock Tuesday moraing. WANTED-THOROUGHL COMPETENT WHITE hotel mest cook. Apply between 9:30 and 10:3 s. m. to day. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 LaSaile-st.

WANTED-A CARRIAGE TRIMMER AND stitcher at 293 and 295 Wabsah-av. WANTED-THREE GOOD HOUSE-PAINTERS. WANTED - ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGI WANTED-TWO GORDON PRESS FEEDERS steady work for good boys, at CLANCY'S Jo Printing Office, 6 Dearborn-st., corner South Water. WANTED-MEN-5 GOOD COAT HANDS AT 235 State-st., Room: J. F. REID. WANTED-MEN-A GOOD BUSHELMAN AT 235

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-20 RAIL-ROAD LABORERS, 10 WOOD choppers and bark-peelers, 1 seed letter-outter free fare; also, farm hands, E. G. HIGHT, 258 South water-st.

WANTED-LIVE MAN TO TAKE AGENTS
WANTED-AGENTS EVERTWHERE, TO CANvass for the famous illustrated paper, "Indoors
and Out," now in its taird volume, and an immense
success. Four large chromes of genuine merit offered
as premiums. This combination presents unrivaled
chances to industrious men. Illustrated circular and
terms to agents free. FICTORIAL PRINTING COMFANY, 76 Randolph-ss.. Chicago.

WANTED-LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS
Guide; fourth year; circulation over 10,000; 3
months 10 cents. JAMES F. SCOTT. 69 Dearborn-ss. WANTED-ACTIVE MAN FOR LIGHT AN steady business; will pay \$25 per week: require \$5 to \$50 cash. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5. WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PH tograph gallery and learn the business: good was to good man. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st. WANTED-AGENTS FOR AN EAST SELLING thing. Come and see at 9 Exchange Building. WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS AGENTS FOR an entirely new article; the fastest selling thing in market, for every city in the United States; large profits and quick sales. 210 LaSalie-st., corner room, first floor.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN CANVASS MAKE

**S150 to \$500 per month selling our improved letcopying book; copies letters without press, brush, or water. 110 Dearborn-st, hasement. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THREE NEW ARTIcles, also new chromos and scrap pictures.

AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO GOOD GERMAN grid for first and second work. None but good orce need apply at 833 Fatire av., near Sixteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR COLORED TO THE STATE OF COLORED TO THE STATE OF T WANTED-A GIRL TO WORK IN DINING CAR, corner State and Harrison-sta, Call in afternoon.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent girl for general hossework; wages, \$2.50.
Inquire at 764 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRI to wait on table. Call, between 7 and 9 a. m., a 212 LaSaile-st. (coffee house). WANTED-A GOOD FEMALE COOK AT THE Ducharme House, 72 and 72 Randolph-st. WANTED-A DISH-WASHER APPLY AT THE Cosmopolitan Restaurant, 44 South Clark-st.

WANTED-SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS TO good operators. C. H. FARGO & CO., Madison-st., corner Market. WANTED-10 GOOD SHIRTMAKERS AT ONCE. WANTED-TAILORESS ON COATS AND ONE ON pants also. Apply at Boom 18, corner Clark and South Water-sta.

BORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sasur-days, commencing at 10 a.m., at Wils N & CO. S. 198 and 198 Washington-st. Stock of all kinds on hand at private sale. AT 21s WABASH-AV.—PHAETONS, BUGGIES, ctc. We have a large variety which we offer at reasonable prices. G. L. BRADLEY, sonable prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

POR SALE—A HORSE, HARNESS, AND SQUARI
box top buggy in periest order; horse is a good
traveler and afrail of nothing; any lady can drive her
those wanting a first class rig will do well to examin
this. Call at able on ban flureness. between Throu
and Controlat. opposite car stables. and Centre-av.. opposite car stables.

LOR SALE—ONE VERIY HANDSOME SEOW!
I mare, 6 years of age, 15% hands high; she is ver
fast and remarkably stylish, free from spot of blemish
and has a long mare and tail; can be driven any piac
by a lady and stands without tyling. Also one goo
family or business horse, rising 7 years of age. A toy
Mr. k. M. Stievers, of New York; 2 sets of single her
ness. Will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, as the owner
is leaving for Europe; any fair or reasonable tria
will be allowed. To be sold together or separate. Apply at the rear of residence, 302 Michigan-av.

DASTIFING FOR PROBLEM PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND farm in Hyde Park; 75 cents per week. E. G. SEND YOUR BUGGIES AND DELIVERY WAGONS for painting and repairing. Tires set for 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marin's Carriage Shop, 47 Wells. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PAMILY CARRIAGES and pony phaetons. Call and examine before you pay facey prices. H. J. Ell WARDS, 235 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

WANTED-A RIND, GENTLE, AND SOUND horse. Must be a first-class roadster. Those who have such, and will sell cheap for cash, address, giving price and description, F 54, Tribune office. A LUNCH-CAR IN A FINE LOCATION, DOING good business for sale cheap; owner leaving city, L.P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. BARBER-SHOP FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP Call carly at 68 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Cottage FOR SALE-GOOD BUSINESS; PAYS WELL washington-st. T wantpariner; \$150. WRIGHT, 110 Washington-st.

POR SALE—BAKERY, WITH GOOD OVEN, CONfectionery, fruit, and lie cream parlor; good trade;
I want to leave the city. 250 Ogden-av.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET ON
North Clark-st. Address E St, Tribune office. HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE;

the best location in the city; opposite one of the best deports; sale on account of sickness; price \$2.000; agouts need not apply. Inquire at New York Cadno, Nos. 5 and 7 West Madison'st.

WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO OPEN A MARKET for the sale of fruits, vegetables, etc., in connection with our store. PEXIN TEA COMPANY, 378 State-st.

A N UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. PARLOR SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES! CHAMBER SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES CHAMBER SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES:
Get prices all over the city, and these come and see us.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.
NO MORE BUGS—500, 000 HOUSERERPERS USE
fron bedisteads, and und them the surest preventive of bugs. Chicago Iron Bedstead Company, 40
Wells-st. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

NSTRUCTION.
SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TRACHER WANTED a position in some family as governess or companion; am willing to assume considerable care and responsibility to secure remuterative and monorable employment until september next or longer. If agreeable; no objection to traveling; would go abroad. Address C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO LEARN architectural draughting and instruction in artistical work; a rare chance to parents wishing to place their sons in an artiflicet's office through the summer vacations; a small compensation required for the first six months; permanent if adapted to the business. Address or call Koom 13, 189 South Janyane.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE.

TOR LEASE—THE BARRET HOUSE, BURLINGton, ia. This well known first-class botel, containing over 200 rooms for guesta, is located most favorably
for business, and has recently been extensively improved. For particulars, apply to RICHARD BARRET,
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BARRET, St. Louis, Mo.

A MERICAN CONFLICT. GREELEY 2 VOLS.
A 84; Gray's Anatomy, 85; Hobbes Dictionary of
Painters, 2 vols., 83; U. S. Dignensatory, 95; Chitty
on Contracts, 83.50; Irving's Works, 25 vols., 850;
Medical Library, received this day; 6,000 vols. of cheap
books down stains at MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

(IASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND,
Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S
Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

TORAGE,

A BSOLUTELY SAFE FROM FIRE. WAREHOUSE 160 West Monroe-st., storing furniture, merchandise, carriage, etc.; towest rates; money loaned 10 p.c. A STORE HOUSE FOR FIRE FURNITURE, PLANOS, A bousehold goods, or merchandise. Hale Building, 502 to 206 Handolph-st. Cash advances.

PARTMER WANTED—WITH \$500; VERY PROPITATION of the business, legitimuse; references exchanged. Address F 9, Tribune office.

PARTMER WANTED—WITH \$5,000, TO ATTEND to the financial department of a very profitable business, for which a liberal salary and required. Address F 10, Tribune office. DIVORCES.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY LEA BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY LEgal cause. Call or write law office of F. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Rooms 46 and 30, Chicago.

D'VORCES LRGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED

D'VORCES LRGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED

LC. Besidence unsecssary. Fee after decree 12 years
superience. A. GOODBICH Altorney. 124 Dearborn-st. SEWING MACHINES. KR OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 228 SC disted-st. Great reduction. The new Possi; also on mouthly payments and rented.

become a partner, or loan money on good first-class reference. Address B 25, Tribuna o Situation wanted—i will go to work for any reliable druggist for my boars and 315 per month; good reference, with seven years experience. Address MACIS, Tribuse office. SITUATION WANTED-AS DRUG CL years' experience; speaks German; go Address D 4, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A PROCESSOR FROM SERVICE OF THE PROCESSOR O SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS FULL Indicator of the best of references. Address FT6. Tribune office.

CORCHINCH. TERMSTETS. etc.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of Scotch descent, Best of city references given. Address CHARLES MONROS, So East Randolph-st.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TEAM-size by a reliable young man capable of making himself generally useful. Address F 53. Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN AS COACHMAN, city of country; a good worker at anything. Best of references. Address F 51, Tribune.

Miscelianeous.

Situation wanten—By A young MAN As waiter and to make himself useful in a respectable learning house or private family. Best of references given also will said with partry cooking. In want of a good home. Address F 2, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTDD-BY A YOUNG MAN LATI from the old country, in a private family; will make hitness a generally useful. Address A, 781 Wahash-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TIDY GERMAN, Competent cook and fine laundress, in an Americals family. Best of references. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN siri to do kritchen work or general housework; reference given if required. Call at 100 West Jackson-st., corner Jefferson. s., corner Jenerson.

SituAtions wantkb-in A 6000 Family by an excellent German cook and a Swedish second rirl; the best of references given. Apply for two days as Mrs. WHITTAKAH'S, 268 North Chark-S. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to learn cooking and do other housework Address 610 Noble-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COO or laundress; references given if required. Call 414 Wabash-av., in rear. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-O eral housework. 175 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at 186 South Fark-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Jirl as second girl, or would take care of children; just come from the East. 189 West Taylor-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED PERCOME SOON of bootsework in small private family. Call at 11 Cottage-place, near Thirly-draws.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS KORWOOD girl to do general housework. Apply at 19 North Ada-st. North Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing. 1638 Dearborn-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN girl to do second work or care for children; references. Apply at 279 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COM-petens Weish girl, fully experienced in second work or cook good families. Can give references. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY; IS A good seamstress; can wait in a store, or would take any honorable position where she can work through the day and go home nights. Call at 25 Bowery-st.

Laungresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY WOMAN TO DO WASH
Sing, froning, and housecleaning, 326 Twenty-sixth SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMA! to work in a laundry. Apply for three days, 6

SITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian vidow as house keeper in a gentleman's family. Address D8, Tribune office. Employment Agencies.
DITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
upplied at G. DUSKES office, 173 North Halsted-al. Miscelinneous.
Cituation wanted—by a German Girl. 2s

years of age as lady's companion; will go out of
city. Address A.48, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

31 RAST WASHINGTON-ST., ENGLISH HOUSE—
New single rooms with board, 55 to 57 per week;
restaurant idekets, 31 meals, for 54.

146 SOUTH STATE-ST.—NEW AND ELEGANT—
ROOMS very pleasant, light, and siry.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT,
also, back room, as moderate rates; references required. G97 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALCOV back room, with private bath, also the adjoints back room, with board. Reference required.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. - NICELY FURnished room for two, with board, in a small family with few boarders.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLE-

North Side.

121 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—THE PARLOR floor, also large room on second floor, well furnished, to read, with first-class board; none but good tenants beed apply.

Roteis.

Nevada Hotel, 188 And 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board 20 to 38 per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Newly turnished room with board; inst-class day board, \$4 per week.

Country.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND BOARD IN private family at Hyde Park. Address CO NE, Tribute office.

WHITING HOUSE, LARE GENEVA, WIS., NOW open for the reception of guesss. For particulars address D. T. WHITING, proprietor.

PINANCIA In ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Hoom 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR QLU GOLD AND SIL VeR Owney to load on watches, diamonds, and raluables of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licenspd), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

JOHN G. SHORTALL. 24 PORTLAND BLOCK—Real estate moragant—loans at lowest rates. JOHN G. SHORTALL. 28 PORTLAND BLOCK—Real estate mortgage-toans at lowest rates.

Mostofage Loans-we have Money AT. 7 and 8 per cent to loss on Chicago property. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 Lasaile-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITUISE, JEWELRY, Mostofalierals. 168 washington-st., Room 28.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IS sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust tompany's, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED-\$2,000 ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY WAS AND ST. 100 and 150 and 150

TO EXCHANGE. POR EXCHANGE—GOOD UNINCUMBERED FARM lands in Illinois, lowa Missouri, or Nebraska for the equity in a well-located Chicago store. Address OWNER, Room 573, Palmer House. Owners, Room 574, Palmer House,

TO EXCHANGE—\$15,000—ALL THE FURNITUI
and fixtures complete in a good hotel, the best is
castion in Chicago, right at depot; want \$2,500 cm
balance farms ow good lands south, east, or west; it
the best bargain in the city, and change to get in goo
suniness. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison st. TO EXCHANGE—690 ACRE FARM, NICELY IM-proved, with stock and implements; two miles from Fulton, in Callaway County, Mo.; want improved city property; will assume some. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Mailson 81. 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM, STOCKED, ETC., NEAR Nemphla, for city property. W.S. PROUDFUOT & CO., Heorn & 170 Medison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1, 200 ACRES (IN BODY) OF good lands in Graham County, North Carolina, clear, and serfect filse; land is good; I will saugus some on house and lot in Chicago, or good lot. T. B. BOYD, Hoom 7, 179 Medison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. WILL SELL MILLINERY GOODS FOR THE NEXT By days cheaper than any other house in the city. WM. REED, 147 NOTE CAR'S.

I WILL TEACH MILLINERY, DRESS-CUTTING and sitting for furnishers and carpeta. Call or address 200 State-st., third floor.

L ADIES-I SHALL CONTINUE MY UNIVERSAL Business School for Ladies at 250 State-st., where we teach dress-cutting, millinery, haitwork, embroidery, painting, and designing of trimming. We have a full trimmed patterns. Situations the latest etyles of French trimmed patterns. Situations the latest etyles of French trimmed patterns. Situations the latest etyles of French trimmed patterns. Situations will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Mine is the first and only one ever started in America. Miss. D. C. HAMILTON, Proprietor and Superintendent. prietor and Superfinences.

THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICT.
The true than the Tol-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E.

ABBRY, Butlale, K. Y.

WANTED-WRITING TO DO, ARSTRACTS OF Stamps opied, neat and cheap.

Address 179 West Washington-st., Room 12

A T.C. L. RICE & CO., 215 AND 217 LAKE-ST., A Large stock of steam engines, new and account-hand also per second record working machinery and supplies Send for prices.

WANTED-ONE 5-INCH AND ONE 6-INCH stationary engines.

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The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1877.

The Chicago market summary.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, but with little doing for shipment. Mess pork closed 25@30e per bri higher, at \$13.63% for June and \$13.75 for July. Lard closed 2%e per 100 lbs higher, at \$9.25 cash and \$9.35 for July. Meats were steady, at 4%c per h for loose shoulders, 6%c for do short ribs, and 7%c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were dull, at 2%@2%c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat closed 4%c higher, at \$1.48% for cash or June and \$1.47% for July. Corn closed ½c higher, at 45% for July. Corn closed ½c higher, at 38c for June and 37c for July. Rye was steady, at 70c. Barley was nominal, at 60@70c. Hogs were active and firmer, closing at \$4.00@5.30. Cattle were active and 10c higher, with sales at \$3.00@6.00 for poor to extra grades. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.62% in greenbacks at the close. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 931.

Gen. GRANT is now safely in the hands of his British entertainers, having arrived yes-terday at Liverpool, where he was welcomed by the Mayor and tendered the hospitalities of the city.

raste by fire. Nearly one-half of the business portion of Walkerton was yesterday de yed, including twenty business places and about eighteen dwellings, inflicting loss of \$250,000.

The President considers the appointmen and removal of foreign representatives matter wholly within his discretion and con trol, and in no way subject to the rules which obtain in the civil service. A general change in the diplomatic service will accordingly be

on account of the publication of the statement recently made by PINNEY, the crooked clerk of the Naval Pay office, reing severely upon the character of those

ion are curiously shown in the loss of Pacific Mail steamer San Francisco. This vessel, sailing over a course that hundreds before her had safely taken, struck an en and unsuspected rock in mid-ocean. and cargo proving a total loss. Fortunately all on board were safely landed in the boats on the Mexican coast.

Two very interesting letters are printed this morning from The Tribune's correspondents with the Russian Army of the Danube, one being dated at Jassy and the other at Ibraila. It will be seen by the letter of Mr. WRIGHT that the services of five competent writers have been secured, and ments perfected for their assignmen to duty.—three with the Russian forces and two with the Turkish armies, -whereby the readers of The Tribune are assured of being furnished with the latest and most reliable news from the front, both by cable and mail.

The process of preparing France for the election of a Ministerial majority in the Chamber of Deputies through the system of wholesale removal of Republican Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and other department officials, nes at a rate which shows how thorighly determined the purpose is to turn the urrent of popular sentiment by fair means foul. Already the changes and removals clude nearly the entire number of Prefects, mides a large force of minor officials. It is, however, a question yet to be settled whether the "machine" will do the work laid out for it, and reverse the strong preponderance of Republicanism by which the present Assembly was elected.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting particulars of the manner in which the Russians pay Roumanian contractors for forage and provisions.

At first they paid each in French gold, but afterwards, taking advantage of one of the clauses of the convention, they decided to pay in bonds, which read as follows: Imperial Southern Army's stay in Rouman bond for 1,000f, payable in gold on the 187—, at the central pay-office of the army.

The bonds are countersigned by the Chi of Staff and the Paymaster-General of the of Staff and the Paymaster-General of the sermy. Originally it was not intended to place the name of the Grand Duke upon but as on previous occasions the Rouns had received similar bonds which had been settled, they had no confi-in the new batch unless the Grand Duke made himself personally responsible.
He did so, and the Roumanians accepted them as each. According to the terms of this convention, they are payable in three

Commission which has recently in-ed the affairs of the New York Cus-House has made a partial report to the extery of the Treasury. Brief as this document is, it fully justifies Secretary SHERMAN he course he has taken in his endeavor to ag about the much-needed reforms and ring about the much-needed reforms and improvements in the customs service. The commission finds, primarily, that of the percent are supplyed, 1,000 or more, 200 at the standard be dropped from the rolls, to members believing that quite as faciant service could be performed ith this number as with the present sees. The practice of paying misries to

deputies and assistants who perform no adeunte service is also marked down for discontinuance, while the Commission is severe in its condemnation of the system of politi-cal appointments, characterizing it as "de-moralizing in its influence on all connected with the customs service, and calculated to ncourage and perpetuate official ingnorance, nefficiency, and corruption." The Commisioners declare that the honor of the Government and the rights of importers can only control of party, and organizing it on a strictly business basis with prop-er guarantees for the efficiency and fidelity of all persons employed. The report having been submitted by Secretary Sherman to President Haves for instrucions as to future rules in the matter of appointments, the President emphatically appointments, the President emphatically ap-proves of its conclusions, and especially di-rects that hereafter the question of politics shall not govern or affect appointments to subordinate positions in the Custom-Houses, and that the practice of levying assessments for political purposes shall be discontinued. One of the immediate effects of the report has been an order from Secretary SHERMAN for a reduction of 20 per cent in the working force at New York.

We have spoken of the steady and rapid progress of the construction of the Southern Pacific Road by the California Company who wn the Central Pacific and its branches. Already the line from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, a distance of 715 miles, has been completed and is now in operation the whole distance. The following figures will show that the California Company is able to extend the road without vernment subsidies from Fort Yuma to Fort Worth, in Texas, a further distance of 1,200 miles: The total earnings of the Central
Pacific Road for the year 1875 were ...\$17,021,015

Money to divide We have not the report at hand of the profits of 1876, but understand they were onsiderably larger than the above amount The Company consists of but a dozen persons. The dividends of several of them exceed a million a year. They own and operate now more than 2,000 miles of railway. A Company that has only a dozen stockholders, each worth his millions, and is in receipt of six or seven millions a year, is able to push the Southern Pacific east from Fort Yuma at a speed that leaves nothing to be desired. There is no necessity for Government guaranteeing bonds to struct that road,

There was a fuller attendance than usual vesterday at the meetings of the General Assembly, and a large amount of business was transacted. Speeches that did not throw light upon the matters in hand were nhesitatingly cut short, yet good humor continually prevailed. A spirit of concession was noticeably manifest among the prominent representatives of different opinions. The renewal of the proposition of the Southern Presbyterian Church in reference to a raternal correspondence between the two bodies, and the eminently Christian report of the Committee upon that proposal, had its effect upon the Assembly in softening asperities and in promoting kindly feeling. The fact that hereafter the burden of entertainment will be materially fund, made the Assembly more willing to adopt the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, which referred two overtures to the Presbyteries for their action, although neither overture satisfied a majority. Such a genial spirit prevailing, it is not strange that the Assembly showed no eagerness to which has been hovering in the air for ten days past and trying to find a place for the sole of its foot. The Presbyterian Church, as a body, believes that the days of moral vivisection have now gone by, and that it has higher duties before it than inquisition for heresies and the measurement of shades

A RETROSPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN. The partisanship of Mr. Blaine's disap-ointed Presidential aspirations which has een volunteered by a member of his family has naturally excited some controversy as to what "might have been" if BLAINE had secured the Cincinnati nomination which was so near his grasp. The discussion is more teresting than useful. The Denver Tribune, which was in favor of Haves' nomine tion, is inclined to dispute the assertion that BLADE would probably have been defeated

and states the case thus :

There may be a vast deal of consolation in this essertion. There certainly ought to be more con-solution in it than there is logic. It is at best only een the Republican Presidential candidate las year; men can only guess. And the guesses that are made are upt to be in a large measure the expressions of individual feeling and preference. As the Denver Tribune was the only original HATES the Denver Tribune was the only original HATES paper in the West, the only one that ever hinted at the probability of the Ohio Governor's nomination, its guesses cannot reasonably be regarded as affected by partiality for any one else. Those men who on the one hand declare that BLAINE, or Gen. SHERMER, or any one else would have swent the country, and those who on the other assert that the Maine statement would have been except lating. country, and those who on the other assert that the Maine statesman would have been overwhelmingly defeated, are equally in the wrong. The country was not in a condition to be swept by any one. The Democrats were confident of success, and were bound to poll their full and solid yote, whoever might be nominated on either side. It was certain that in any event the fight would be fierce and closely contested, and the result doubtful.

losely contested, and the result doubtful.

The only men before the Cincinnati Convention who had any fair prospect for the nomination were BLAINE, BRISTOW, HAYES, and MORTON. We leave out of the count CONKLING, HARTBANFT, and the "favorite sonnys" generally. Mr. Blaine led the con-test, and was within a few votes of receiving nation was dictated mainly by the fear defeat, notwithstanding the popular enthu-siasm which his JEFF DAVIS speech had exsited. The October elections were in Ohio and Indiana, and thoughtful men, foreseeing the closeness of the contest, felt convinced that the loss of those States in the prelimi-nary election would defeat the Republican party. Mr. Bristow's friends were confident evident at the last that the personal opposition to him was too bitter to admit of his nomination. The choice, then, was between BLAINE, HAYES, and MORTON. Neither the Ohio nor the Indiana delegation Neither the Ohio nor the Indiana delegation would pledge their State to go for BLAINE; but the Ohio men were confident that HAYES could carry that State, and the Indiana men equally confident that Mosrow could carry their State. Perhaps the balance of favor fell to Mr. HAYES in the end, because he had demonstrated only the year before his ability to available the attended to the state of the to carry Obio against the strongest Dem-

cratic candidate in the State.

It is not too much to say, in the light of

Mr. BLAINE could not have carried either. Leaving Brisrow out, Indiana was sure to go against any Republican candidate except Morron, and even doubtful in his case. HAYE was admittedly the strongest man in Ohio, and his name carried it by so small a majority as to warrant the inference that no other candidate except Baisrow could have pulled it through. The offense of THE TRIBUNE was in taking the calm, deliberate, and thoughtful side of the case, as the Con vention did at the last, and opposing the "Hurrah" campaign. It was a question, as THE TRIBUNE believed then and as is pretty evident now, between a glorious but over-whelming defeat, going down with the colors flying and the drums beating, flaunting th bloody-shirt," and justifying everythin that had ever been done under the name of th Republican party, and a close, hard-earned victory by conciliating public sentiment and giving substantial promise of improvement in the future. The result, to the mind of THE TRIBUNE, has abundantly vindicated th adoption of the more conservative and sober policy; and the strongest vindication is not only the election of President HAYES, but the obvious fact that, if the campaign were to be fought over to-day with the presen popular knowledge of the man, Harrs would probably carry every State north of Mason and Dixon's line and some of them to the outh of it.

COOK COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE. The Springfield Register enjoys the unen-viable distinction of having been the only paper in the State to defend the Cook County Ring in the desperate but unsuccessful ef-fort of the people to obtain relief from the Legislature. As the Ring had its agents in Springfield, and had sent a good, round sum of money down there to be expended in its behalf, the Register's exclusive partisanshi has placed it under the suspicion of a mer enary motive; it may, however, have been ctuated by the same base partisan motive which prompted one or two members of the Cook County delegation to secretly work against the bill on the ground that it was etter to have Democrats control the Board ven though they were thieves, than allow to pass into the hands of honest men who might not regard serving the Democratic party as the chief end of man. Even now that the Legislature has adjourned, the State Register has not done with misrepresenting he matter, but, in summing up the busin

of the session, says:

A large part of the time of the session was taken
up with the discussion of a measure alleged to be
for the especial benefit of Cook County. Its object
was to remove the present Board of officers in that
county, to provide rules of order and methods of
proceeding for a future Board, and to relieve the people of that county, as far as possible, from the duty of looking after their own affairs. The time spent in discussing this measure was wasted, in the ense that it was employed with matter not of in erest to the people of the State, but it is possible that good may result, notwithstanding. The measure was defeated, and the result will perhaps teach the Cook County Ring that the General Assembly is not convened solely for the purpose of

Poor-House.
The fact is that the only Cook County Ring there is to our knowledge prevaile with the Legislature, and the popular will colutely false to say that a large part of the session was exhausted by the consideration of the measure asked by Cook County; or the contrary, probably not one day in all the session of five months was devoted to it, for the reason that the Ring and its agents did not dare to give it a proper opportunity for discussion. It was strangled in its first and all its amended forms. The bill was more local than the vast majority of bills discussed and passed by the Assembly; of the 170 and more bills passed, probably not divested of peculiar local interests some part of the State. All the people of Cook County asked was privilege of electing their County Commispeople, as they were originally elected before previous Legislature tampered with the law. In asking this, the people this county demanded only what they were entitled to, and only want a privilege that every othe ounty in the State which is organized unde the Commissioner system already enjoys. This fact is carefully concealed by the Register, as it would leave its interference for the defeat of the bill more plainly corrupt basely partisan.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF TURKEY. The London Times of May 12 contains

emarkable article, which we print else where, to the effect that Turkey is gradually sinking "depth below depth and falling to pieces." It scouts at the idea of possible reforms which she might carry out, if left to herself, and declares that every promise of, or even pretense to, constitutional nent made by the Turk is an illusion. It night have gone even further, and called it fraud and imposture. The Turk cannot re-form if he would, for the law of MOHAMMED, as set down in the Koran, is supreme over all civil law. The Sultan is bound hand and foot by the Sheik ul Islam. He can make no reform, enforce no law, promulgate no enact-ment, that the Sheik ul Islam, as expounder and as reform of any kind is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Koran, it follows that the whole Turkish Government is powerless in the premises, and that any promise of re-form is a false pretense. The Lendon Times looks upon the situation as hopeless, and thinks it is neither possible, desirable, nor right to attempt to keep life in the Turkish body, whose changes "are not those of development but of dissolution." It finds that the eastern half of the Roman Empire which the Turks occupied 400 years ago has all these centuries been drifting into barbarism, and that in place of the civil code. which had secured these countries peace and justice for a thousand years before the Turkish invasion, the Turks have substituted reign of terror ever since they came over from Asia. Accepting such a situation as this, which is forced upon any one who considers it, the inevitable question comes up whether it is England's duty to lend its services in the aid of barbarism, which the Times answers as follows: "Strict neutrality, under present circumstances, is the order of the day from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to the Russian fron-tier. None will move first in the matter, and there is no reason why England should throw herself into the ditch to make a bridge for those who come after. We need not sus pect Austria and Germany. It is enough if we follow their example. Being better in-formed than we can be and more nearly and directly interested, they cannot but be good advisers and safe guides."

arry Obio against the strongest Dem-tie candidate in the State.

These are remarkable words to come from the Thunderer, and they show a most ex-traordinary change in the popular sentiment of England since the days of the Crimes.

arms with enthusiastic unanimity to rescu the Turk. The events of the past fou weeks, however, show that the position of the Times is well taken, and that its declaration, "Her visible and awful changes are not those of development but of dissolution," is not a mere rhetorical flourish, but a very solemn truth. When Sherman penetrated the South and marched to the sea, he disclosed the fact that the Confederacy was but a hollow shell. Since the Russians crossed the Pruth on the one hand and the Caucasus on the other, the same result is even more con-spicuously visible in Turkey. Little .over five weeks of the campaign have elapsed, and yet they have already developed a Government too feeble and enervated to assert itself, a corresponding feebleness in the di-rection of the war, the larger provinces in revolt, the smaller ones defying the man-dates of the Porte with impunity. We see a popular uprising of a faction in Constanti-nople, and immediately the Assembly is in consternation, some of the timid officials resign, and the Sultan himself, although but a few days before pompously declared "Victor" by the Sheik ul Islam, incontinently and almost ludicrously hurries across the Bos-phorus and locks himself up in one of the strong fortresses. The Minister of War has made a five weeks' campaign of blunders. From the south bank of the Danube the cry has gone to Constantinople from the Turkis soldiers to remove ABDUL KERIM, the Con mander-in-Chief, for incapacity. In Asiatio Turkey, MUKHTAB PASHA has driven from pillar to post, we out judgment to penetrate the pof the dashing MELIKOFF or ability to resist them, until he finds himself outgeneraled and outflanked and pushed clear beyond Erzeroum, when he must speed ily be "bottled up." Since the Bussians crossed the Pruth, Roumania has declared her independence and cut loose from Turkey Servia is up in arms with the same purpose in view. Bosnia and Herzegovina have once more plucked up courage and are in the field again. Montenegro continues on her victorious career as unconquerable as ever. Greece is on the verge of revolution. Even the down-trodden Bulgarians are rising against their old-time oppressors. The Northern Al-banians refuse to furnish their contingents. Tunis also refuses. Egypt has furnished but 5,000 men, and declares her inability to do anything more. In Asia, an army of civilians follows the army of soldiers, immediately establishing Russian administration wherever the Russian army is in possession, thus virtually annexing the Armenian province in installments. It is only a question of time how soon the whole of Armenia, and as much of the south coast of the Black Sea as they desire, will become part of Russia. All over Turkey this work of disintegration is going on, warranting the declaration of the Lon

don Times, that " the world is seeing the last of Turkey." THE RIGHT TO BUY A SHIP. The American citizen is perhaps the only subject of a civilized Government who is prohibited by law from purchasing a shipsteam, sail, iron, or wood-which answers the purpose for which he wants it wherever he can get it; and he is the only citizen of civilized Government who, if he wants a ship and purchases it at home, must pay an enormous fine for that privilege. A hundred years ago, and for some centuries back, there were on the statute-books of England pertain laws which prohibited any British subject purchasing a shipt built outside of En-gland, and which exacted of any foreign-built ship bringing a cargo into a British port a heavy penalty. In the infancy of the Republic our veneration for the laws of d was so great that we re enacted that part of the old navigation laws which prohibits American registration to any vessel which is built in foreign countries, or is owned in foreign countries, or which, being built in the United States, has once been sold to persons not citizens of the United States. These laws, which have long since been abolished by Great Britain and by all nations in the world, have only been retained by the United States, thus preserving sort of link between the enlighte reedom of the present day and the barbaric gnorance and slavery of past centuries. It as not been more than five years since a progressive statesman from Massachusetts actually proposed in Congress that the Unitrn to the old system of levying additional duties on all goods brought to the United States in other than American-built vessels. Spain, we believe, is at present the only nation which levies discriminating du-

The Boston Board of Trade was enlivened last week by an animated discussion of the justice of memorializing Congress to repeal the navigation laws, and admit American citizens to the privilege of buying ships wherever they can do so on the best terms. The question was submitted in the following

form:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Boston States, which forbid registration under the American flag of foreign-built vessels, purchased and owned by American citizens, have not only falled to yield the advantage expected from them to the ship-building class, for whose benefit they were enacted, but have also contributed to the serious decline and almost threatened extinction of the American ship-owning interest and to the ocean-carrying trade of the United States.

Resolved, That the immediate repeal of these laws, by giving encouragement to American citizens to become ship-owners and to engage in the foreign commerce of the country, would conduce

foreign commerce of the country, would conduce more to the permanent prosperity of the ship-builders of the United States than any scheme of bountles and subsidies or any system of monopoly could prefit ally do. bouncies and subsidies or any system of monopoly could profitably do.

Resolved, That the immediate repeal of these laws would offer the best inducement which the Government could hold out to American citizens to enter into competition with the citizens to enter into competition with the citizens of other countries for a proper share of the vast steam traffic of the Atlantic Ocean now carried on exclusively under flags other than our own.

The resolutions were opposed by a formal protest signed by a name of the countries of the countrie

protest signed by a number of ship-owners f Boston and in a speech by Mr. THEODORE ICHOLSON, in which he said:

NICHOLSON, in which he shapping interest was to be traced directly to the oversupply of tonnage the world over. This oversupply was produced pri-marily by England under the impulse of our War. marily by England under the impulse of our War, and further by the construction of iron vessels which she entered into because of the scarcity of the supply of wood and the plentifulness of iron in that country. On the other hand, in the United States, to build a vessel of 1,000 tons, an outlay of from \$6,500 to \$7,000 for duties on materials was necessary. Therefore, the trouble could not be charged to the registration laws. Mr. Nickenson read a letter from a gentleman just returned from Europe, stating that in the port of Livarpool vessels to the value of \$24,000,000 were lying idle, and many steam vessels were to be changed to salling vessels. Another gentleman wrote him that the only hope for English shipping to recover from its present depression was the repeat of the registration laws of the United States.

To this line of argument Mr. Hanilton Hill answered:

may have done in the past, they certainly are not now beneficial. The decline of American ahipping is due primarily to three causes, namely: the transfer of the ocean and coastwise carrying trade largely from salling to steam vessels, the competition of railroads, and the use of iron instead of wood in construction. After the War, vessels which had registered under foreign flags ought to have been allowed to come back, but Congress, acting from a spirit of revenge, refused to allow them. It is on mercantile vessels that the flag must be carried if we are to see it in the ports of the globe. There are no more American steamers crossing the ocean now than there were a dozen years ago. There are three courses open to the Government: To leave things as they are, to subsidize vessels owned by Americans, or to allow merchants to buy vessels where they see fit. The time for subsidies is uast in the United States. The issue, therefore, would be the continued absence of American marine from the ocean, or the breaking down of the present restrictive laws. The navigation laws should be allowed to stand or fall on their own merits. It is objected that the repeal of these laws would open our constrise trade to competition of foreign vessels, but that is arter all a good deal of a bugbear, for vessels in that trade need to be specially adopted to the work and therefore, must be foreign vessels, but that is after an account of bugbear, for vessels in that trade need to be specially adapted to the work, and, therefore, must be built at home. It was urged that foreigners might come to our ports and without an actual change of owners, by custom-house oaths, take up the coastwise trade. But if the trade were sufficiently the coastwise trade. Capt. Spooner, speaking from an experi-

ence of forty years, said:

The proposed change would not compel American merchanis to purchase vessels abroad, and he felt confident that they would not waste their substance in riotous ship-purchasing abroad. Capt.

Stronker declared it to be his belief that to prevent the utter annihilation of American mercantil marine it was necessary to change the whole Gov

nent treatment of the subject. The most extraordinary feature of this deto be debated. Outside of the United States such a discussion will be regarded as somewhat antiquated. There are certain things which are considered as settled. That the world moves round the sun is considered generally as a fact. Columbus and his sucessors settled that there was a western continent. No one doubts now that steam vessels may cross the ocean. Yet it will occur to most people that a discussion of any of these topics would be as novel and as fresh as a discussion of the propriety of repealing the navigation laws. The country has just got rid of the reproach of a head-tax upon all immigrants entering the country, and the Boston discussion perhaps may be accepted as an indication that before the expiration of he second century the navigation laws will

Twenty-five years ago ship-building was an immense industry in the United States. Ships were built in this country and taken to Europe for sale. American ships for sale were to be found in every port, and found a ready sale. Following the substitution of team vessels for sail and iron for wood, the locks, yards, and machine shops for the onstruction of steam and iron vessels in this country were on the most magnificent and prosperous scale. The War suspended ship-building and forced the transfer of our mercantile vessels to foreign flags. When the war was over, Congress refused to let our American built vessels to be restored to their American-owners, and at the same time rendered it impossible to re-estab-lish ship-building in this country. That policy has prevailed ever since. By refusing to foreign vessels the privilege of trading between one American port and another, a demand for coasting vessels has been main-tained, but the trade with foreign nations has since 1865 been generally in the hands of foreigners. At one time there was not a steamer leaving New York for Europe which carried the American flag. The War has been over twelve years. During that time the American people have been "protected" against American ship-building, and the once great American industry has not been allowed to resume. Mr. Nicholson, at the the navigation laws, stated that the penalt imposed by law on building an American ship was from \$6,000 to \$7,500 for a vessel of 1,000 tons, or at the rate of from \$6 to \$7 per ton. This is the law of the land, imposed by a beneficent Government to protect American industry! The law would not permit an American buy a foreign-built ship, nor would it per-mit him to build one for the foreign trade at a cost at which the vessel could be profitable The result has been that the American people have had to hire European ships in which to export their goods to foreign ports, and the American flag is a stranger on the high seas. Americans own and control a line of steamships trading with Brazil, but they are compelled by our laws to carry the Brazilian lag, because the steamers were purchased in ther country, it being impossible to build them at home. Let us hope that the ostonians will study this subject up. They have lately had a revival of theology and religion; now let us hope that some apostle will enlighten them upon the science of a free people,—free to own, build, or buy ships,

and engage in free navigation. THE MICHIGAN-AVENUE PROJECT. The scheme for the improvement of Mich igan avenue as a boulevard or grand pleas ure-way, in order to furnish a decent ap proach to the South Parks and their boule rards, is attracting a good deal of attention and, so far as we can hear, universal indorse ment. It is feared, however, that the proj ect may be beset with serious embarrass ments in its present shape,—that is, under the proposition that the avenue shall be transferred to the control of the South Park Commissioners to be improved by them and subject to the same regulations as the other drive-ways under their charge. This will be the most direct and desirable way of accomplishing the purpose if it can be done, but a correspondent, who has given the matter some thought and investigation

suggests in a communication, which we print elsewhere, that the Park Board has no authority to spend money on any other land than that which it controls in fee simple, and that the fee simple could only be secured by a conveyance from every owner of abutting property. While we can not conceive that any owner of Michiganavenue property should interpose any objec-tion to the scheme, it will be so difficult a matter to secure deeds from all the owners as to make the project impracticable. It is to be hoped that the lawyers will discover some way in which the necessary transfer can be made without the individual concurrence in the form of deed from every prop rence in the form of deed from every property-owner on the avenue. The suggestion of our correspondent is that the City Council simply declare the avenue a pleasure-way, and subject it to such police regulations as may be necessary to exclude the trucks and heavy teaming; but this does not cover the ground. The first necessity of the avenue and of the whole South Division is that the street be paved. To do this by assessment and process of law will require assessment and process of law will require two years, whereas it ought to be done at once; it will be almost impossible to do it by voluntary poperation of the propertywould probably be much the same as in the case of Wabash avenue, leaving two or three great mud-holes along every block. It cannot be paved by the city authorities at the general expense under the law. Everything, therefore, is in favor of making the avenue practically a part of the park system, if it can be done. Some of our foremost lawyers ought to be sufficiently interested in the scheme to give it the benefit of their re-

There is a growing sentiment in Englar that the Suez Canal is a very unwieldy elephant that is going to give the Government a great deal of trouble at some future time. The Saturday Review, in discussing

The Saturday Review, in discussing the security of Egypt, says:

It may be doubted whether to England and to Egypt the construction of the Suez Canal has not been more of a loss than a gain. Egypt has burdened herself with a debt in order that traffic which used to be sent over her railways may skirt her without paying anything to her needy exchequer; and, although in time of peace we can send transports to India more speedily through the canal than by the Cape, the gain is not very great as compared with the passage of troops through Egypt by rail; while in time of war we shall not only have great difficulty in guarding our communications, but we shall be obliged to see that an enemy does not profit by a thoroughfare from which we are excluded.

And again it points out some of the em

And again it points out some of the embarrassments of a seizure of the canal by a foreign Power, as follows:

If the enemy did not respect the neutrality of Egypt, and seized on the canal, he would gain an enormous advantage with very little trouble; and, while we lost our readiest channel of communication with India, he would nave this channel at his command. But, when we speak of our guarding the Suez Canal in time of war, how are we to do this? Where is the fact projecting the canal to be the Suez Canal in time of war, how are we to do this? Where is the fleet protecting the canal to be stationed? and how are sudden attempts to block up the canal—which, by its nature, could be block-ed up with the greatest case and with the greatest rapidity—to be prevented? The practical answer, we feat, is that the canal cannot be guarded by a

The last sentence of the above extract evi dently reflects the decision to which the English Government is coming, namely, that the only way to protect the Suez Canal is to take Egypt.

THE ROCKPORD VERDICT. The Chicago Times says, in relation to the Rockford verdict against the architect Gay, that "this finding will have no more weight with an intelligent public than if it were the conclusion of a dozen Piute Indiane," and adds conclusion of a dozen Pinte Indiane," and adds:

A niggardly economy demanded maximum strength, decoration, and capacity for minimum expenditures. Such a spirit is almost certain to result in disaster. Contractors are forced to bid at the lowest figures; and as none of them, in this case, were working for the love of the thing, they conducted their work so as to make a profit even at the mean price at which they took their contracts. Cheap contracts always mean cheap workmanship and cheap materials. Here, then, is the original and vital defect in the building.

When the Chicago Times is not defending riminal or attacking an honest person, it is engaged in elaborating some sophistry like the foregoing. "Contractors are forced to bid at the lowest figures." Of course they are: and some men are not allowed to bid at all, and have in addition a family to support, and not money enough to buy a day's provisions ahead yet does this justify theft or murder? The cor tract was not to put up a building that would fall down and kill a dozen men, and involve great and useless expense. The contract was for honest work; and economy demanded the acceptance of the lowest bidder that would guarantee honest work. When, therefore, a man makes a contract at figures below the actual cost of work that he contracts to do, he is either a fool or a knave, and no reasonable apology for him can be offered. If he supposed he could do the work required for the amount stated, and found afterwards the mistake of his estimate, that was not the slightest excuse for dishe

the quality of his work. This practice of shifting the respon an individual's crime to a corporation's par-simony has become of late entirely too prev-alent. The most abandoned classes have the wrong-doing. The State's Prison is filled with men, and women, too, who can tell how they justified themselves for their own crimes. Young men stole from their employers be cause the salary paid to them was not large cause the salary paid to them was not large enough to satisfy them. Old men embezzled, forged, or played confidence games because of the War, the panic, "hard times," bad luck, something, anything for an excuse. "The world owes a living" to all these people, and, by their own logic, they were justified in the crimes they committed. The Times makes a similar argument. "A niggardly economy,"—that prevented contractors from making sufficient profit on their work to satisfy their ambition,—of course justified them in putting up a building that was bound to fall down and kill somebody.

The claim that the architect GAY is not to blame reminds one of the story of the Montana

ame reminds one of the story of the Montana

chap that went the rounds of the Western pe pers some years ago. The Judge, in sentencing the Montana chap to four years' imprisonment for killing a man, said: "It is clear to my mind that the Montana chap killed his man in self-defense. The deceased twice insulted him, three times attacked him, and at last hunted him into a corner, gave him his choice of weapons, and told the Montana chap that, hav-ing promised an abandoned woman to either kill the Montana chap or be killed himself, he had resolved that one or the other must die." This being the case, the Mon-tana chap fired in self-defense and kill-ed his man, though for months he had made every effort to avoid being forced into it." "Well, Judge," inquired a bystander, "why then was he given four years in the State's Prison?" To which the Judge replied, State's Prison?" To which the Judge replied, scratching his head meditatively: "You see, this happened to be the fourth man the Montana chap had killed, and we had to do something for the sake of the example on the community." So, also, if the Rockford building were the first that had fallen under pians drawn by the architect Gay, it might not be so vitally necessary to do something with him, "for the sake of the example on the community."

O'KEENAN has made the wonderful discove that "The capture of Ardahan, and the conse-quent dispersion of the Turkish army, was a deliberate scheme of the Turkish Cabinet to deliberate scheme of the Turkish Capitos to electrify Britain into instant intervention"! Who but O'KERNAN could have made such a discovery! And yet that scintillating genius does not consider this feat of his as work enough for twenty-four hours. Not he. On the company of the second lightness he up. enough for twenty-four hours. Not he. On the very day of its accomplishment he un-earthed the remarkable fact that "The English fleet is unostentatiously swarming in from all stations." Considering the wear and tear of brain involved in these mighty efforts, the Times' "cablegrammer" would be fully justi-fled in "unostentatiously swarming" into a bath-room, and "deliberately electrifying" him-self by the "instant intervention" of the process of soaking his head.

Washington dispatches to the New York press give to Mr. BLAINE, without obliterating clause, the origin and support of the party organized in the former city last Frider night. However, in view of the active co-operation of Miss DODGE, we are alraid that this new party is in reality only a sewing-bee started by that lady for the benefit of dilapidated machine-politicians.

Did ex-Goy. PACKARD and to Gen. BUTLER as asserted, an account of the killing of Jawrs Laws in Louisiana "for campaign use"! The man was shot as a result of some immorrity. and all the "campain use" that could be made of his death would it best directed by those Democrats who accompanied the Computation

of the histories of negroes killed in ing no connection with polities should be dealers in the unsavory refuse of the those scavengers of factions whose de-fulness ended when Mr. Hayas became of the hist

The Chicago Times' "special cables speaks of the Duchess of EDIRPURAR wife of Prince ALBERT. This is very What will Queen Vic say to such a conjupropriation of Aer late husband! Phowever, the coruscating O'KREMAN REPRINCE ALBERT EDWARD. But, in the Chicago ALEXANDRA'S matrimonis the Princes ALEXANDEA's matrimon put out of joint. The Times' "co mer" should at once subject himself course of Gotha Almanac.

GAIL HAMILTON has taken some for a traits out of her Rogues' Galley, and proceeds to eviscerate the Boston Jorral and he ton Advertiser, and the gentlemen who re these papers, and who have due a large of laughter with a small mount of wind advote themselves to seving up their abdustaking something to warm the vacasets, as enduring a laugh against them which combetter late than never. Meanwhile Gail and eas her weapons for another shamble.

Col. PAT DONAN called Proc brain pirate, a thieving bummer, fattenize other men's tolls," simply because Knorr standard and spoke a speech in Congress that Dona claims was his own. Knorr replies not, as why should he! If rumor is true, that sort appropriation is passed by Congressmen every

The Raleigh (N. C.) News calls this quiet son "a sort of Sabbath-day in American pol-tics." Yes, and a tiptop time for the Democra-to stay away from church and Sunday-adol and steal Republican fronts of office. We know the old boys' tricks.

In a church trial Down East, in which the Reva Sweetshe and McCostruy are the ba-ligerents, the latter called the former "a ma with a moral white liver." This sort of live complaint is not as gene might be supposed.

The Island Tatoosh, in Washington Terr has been reserved if lighthouse pury Now Mr. CRONIN capnot complain that a not been provided for, or that Republics as grateful.

In his Friday-night prayer-meeting the HENRY WARD BEECH PRODUCED from the favor of Russia. New which side will Toorn Tilton take? Senntor BLAINE says that he has not el his political status. He is waiting for the administration to some around to him, perhaps

Turkey has doubled her sheep-tax for m purposes. They il be careful, now, in the country about their revenue a nor mening.

The Roumanian army officers are called carpe knights. Let we wait and see how well the Another English fortune—SHEPHARD's

Subjects of declement—the offices refused by the Hon. John A LOGAN. PERSONAL

Hobart Pasha has a map in his cabin in which Odessa is marked in red ink. When Lord Beaconsfield was young be looked like Dick Swiveler; now that he is oil be

esembles Maj. Pendennis.
Rufus Choate once said to Dr. 8 "When I had been two days on the Rhine the whole river perfectly; couldn't have in better if I'd been drowned in it." After Gen. Logan had deeli After Gen. Logan had declined the la-zilian mission, the Boston Advertiser had in hardinood to express the hope that is would be offered to "some competent person."

One of the London wits says that the

present Sir Robert Peel reminds him of what h
Johnson said about Colley Cibber: "Taking to
his conversation all that he ought not to have as
he was a poor creature."

ger out of the manly bosom of the editor of the Boston Congregationalist and planted it seems sively in the editors of the Boston Advertise at Journal. We hope Miss Hamilton will come was again. Mr. Halstead is longing to see her and he Count Ladislas Plater, the distin

Pole, writes to the London Times that he, is common with all thoughtful persons among his common with all thoughtful persons among his comment at this juncture. He desires to correct the statement of the Memorial Diplomatique to the fect that he is in favor of such a movement.

Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, the author of the statement of the Memorial Diplomatique to the fect that he is in favor of such a movement.

Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, the author
'Syrian Sunshine," is one of the most accomplished Boston wits. He is a brother of the
of the poet Longfellow, of whom it was said to
when he first went to his country-seat, hi
western part of the State, to spend the same
he used to be known by the neighbors as "
and any of the same whom a said to be known by the neighbors as "
Gladstone's five resolutions—three
which was decreased and these three three

which were dropped, and then there were two-called forth the following parody in Lendon: The first that died was number three,
Then followed four and five—
And naught but their vacuity
Has kept the two alive.
How many are there then, I said,
If only two survive?
The Statesman merely shook his head,
And answered, There are five.

And answered, There are five.

An astonishing report has reached Pais from Siberia—viz., that Petofi Sander, the minimum Hungarian poet, supposed to have perished in the battle of Segesway, is still living, a prisoner his Siberia. A man just returned from the mine states having seen him, and affirms his identify. The illustrious poet would be now only 50 years age. It is understood that Count Andrassy is stituting inquiries.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., being saked to support the case of the Tichborne claimant.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., being support the case of the Tichborne claimant, piled that he could not understand the sympathy which the "languishing nobleman" excited, seing that by his own account he must have been bad son, a most determined liar, an unguishifriend, and a seducer of women. Evidently Mr. Chamberlain has been studying the Country Passeon. "The Art of Putting Things."

A cold critic in Cincinnati has now the temperity to say that President Grant's any

A cold critic in Cincinnati has now temerity to easy that President Grant's way shaking hands was abundantly cold and mechanishe stood like a martyr during receptions, the muninterested and uninteresting object imaginals President Hayes, on the other hand, knows how shake hands. You feel you have something alive in your grasp, what salutes you in his cordial manner.

Mr. Moody, in a temperance address in the Boston Tabernacle on Friday, said: "I was sawhat shocked when a young man got up in myoung converts' meeting and said he had carried pocket pistol ever since he became converted. But when he drew it out it was a Testament. I assert the converted by the every one of the young converts will carry a per-pistol of that kind." That young man seems to traveling around a great deal. He has been he from before.

Mrs. Catherine A. Warfield, well known Mrs. Catherine A. Warfield, well known the author of the "Household of Bouverie," at her home in Kentucky May 24. Her death sulted immediately from an operation for the "Household of Bouverie" appeared attentity years ago, and was followed by many movels, none of which, however, attained the lebrity of the first. "Forne Fleming," and in second. "The Cardina's Burnetter," her had sequel, "The Cardinal's Daughter," be productions, were published only a few

In his Alpha Delta Phi address at Willitown, Edward Everett Hale exposed to ridies pessimism of many modern writers, and said tenths of the power which, in the Old World. Into the machinery of the Government, water with the people, who are really the signs. Hence we must find among them our crs. and we do. Not the Jeffersons, the Mer Tylers, led the American nation after quarter-centary of our Hopublic, he

WASHING

Partial Report of York Custom Investigat

They Recommend th Discharge of T dred Emp

Would Also Do Awa

And Require Employed to Their Sala 10 All of Which

Sanctio And Secretary Sh Orders Accou

dent Gives H

More Worthless Talk Party Mov

THE CUSTOM-WHAT WAS DISCOVERED IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2 port of the New York Custo sion, with President Hayes' is and Secretary Sherman's in lector Arthur, have been give day, and will be found in press dispatches. The Presentire harmony with his every on this subject since his inau determined that the people of

determined that the people of hold no offices shall herea cause of complaint that office ment use their positions for erting undue influence in ca erting undue influence in can tions. He understands peri-forcement of a rule of this kin

especially in the management Custom-House, and knows twith opposition from influenti it is his determination at least ment of conducting the busine House on strictly business puts his efforts will be second Sherman and the officers of here. The order that no assical purposes on officers or a be allowed will, it is expected forced.

be allowed will, it is expected forced.

PARCEDENTS.
The order issued by Presid forbidding the interference of cers in elections further than votes is in substance the sam order issued by President Hasingle month of his Admins order Gen. Harrison said he the influence of the Executive freedom of the elective frame medium of public officers. Get ed. "Never with my consent the people, compensated for heart pockets, become a plint Executive will," This and a sublished by Jefferson are the forthis remarkable order of Frame Elective will, "This and a sublished by Jefferson are the forthis remarkable order of Frame Elective will," This and a sublished by Jefferson are the forthis remarkable order of Frame Elective will, "This and a sublished by Jefferson are the forthis remarkable order of Frame Washington, D. C., May House Commission have made to the Secretary of the Treasure of the treasure the Naval Office, and if fice, numbering together 1,65 the present the Appriser.

Deputies, the suspension of the Collector at Jersey City, the cin the office of Assistant Collector a Deputy Surveyor. They for the Collector of the Collector which commence nominally at practice generally at 10 o'clock partments be from 9 o'clock at excepting where a longer term law. A further reduction can measures be adopted by the D the present law, or by Congrelation, for the consolidation of ments or the simplifying of the APPOINTMENT. The fact being that appoint political influence, it is clear ments have been made in grillical pressure from party co with insufficient regard to the pointees. HOURS OF HM

pointees.

The Commission report as from the evidence given, and observation, that a part of the ployed in the service are deficitention to business as well as fications and integrity of chief tention to business as well as fications and integrity of chief tention to business as well as fications and integrity of chief them are employed more or leness to the possible detriment the interests of the service, at FRAUDULENTLY ACCEPT for services rendered in their For these reasons the Committee proposed reduction of the made in the various divisions careful scrutiny and examina vision in such manner as the vertice of the present official pointed to positions requiring and experience of experts, get quest of politicians and politic this and other States, with littion into the fitness of the appearence of the times of the interest of the encourage and perpetuate office, demoralizing in its inducted with the customs service, excourage and perpetuate office, demoralizing in its inducted with the customs service, accourage and perpetuate office devirted in fine to be unsound in principle, dities, demoralizing in its inducted with the customs service, accourage and perpetuate office the operation of chief and subord would be required by a prude der the present system officer ed through political inductor make their offices contrible support of the part immunt of contributions here is fixed by wheir respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by heir respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by heir respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by heir respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by heir respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by here respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by here respective salaries. Mo thus assessed accede to the contributions here is fixed by here respective salarie

TREASURY DEPAYMENT, WA MAY 26.—Sin: I beg leave to ca do accompanying partial reportion appointed to examine the sew York, and especially to the pointments upon political in egard to efficiency. As this in general policy which affect of your Administration, I desire in rales you wish adopted on this that they may be applied in the in the New York Custom-Ho Yours.

om-House. I con

tories of negroes killed in brells hay mection with polities should be let to the unsavery refuse of the day,—to rengers of factions whose decent use aded when Mr. HATES became Pres-

dicago Times' "special cablegram" the Duchess of EDINBURGH as the Prince ALBERT. This is very sad. Queen Vic say to such a conjural spin of her late husband? Perhaps the coruscating O'KERNAM refers to a find of joint. The Times' "cablegram and at once subject himself to a paid Gotha Almanac.

r Donan called Proctor Knorr a le, a thieving bummer, fattening on a toils," simply because Knorr stole a speech in Congress that Donan his own. Knorr replies not, and dhe! If rumor is true, that sort of tion is passed by Congressmen every

urch trial Down East, in which the sursex and McCarrny are the belief latter called the former "a man ral white livor." This sort of liver-

BLAINE says that he has not changed status. He is waiting for the Ad-n to come around to him, perhaps.

manian ermy officers are called carpet
et us wait and see how well the
eed in putting them down.
English fortune—Shephard's—wants

of declement—the offices refused by ALOSAN.

PERSONAL.

en. Logan had declined the Bra-ion, the Boston Advertiser had the express the hope that it would be some competent person." the London wits says that the

nilton has plucked her little dag-he manly become of the editor of the gregationalist and planted it succee-editors of the Boston Advertiser and le hope Miss Hamilton will come West

WASHINGTON.

Partial Report of the New York Custom-House Investigators.

they Recommend the Immediate Discharge of Two Hundred Employes.

Would Also Do Away with Political Influence in Appointments.

and Require All Persons Employed to Earn Their Salaries.

10 All of Which the President Gives His Full Sanction.

And Secretary Sherman Issues Orders Accordingly.

Lere Worthless Talk About the New Party Movement.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSES.

WHAT WAS DISCOVERED IN NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribrins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The partial report of the New York Custom-House Commission, with President Hayes' indorsement of it, and Secretary Sherman's instructions to Collector Arthur, have been given to the public to an entire the property of the found in full in the general and Secretary Sherman's instructions to Col-lector Arthur, have been given to the public to-day, and will be found in full in the general press dispatches. The President's letter is in mire harmony with his every private utterance on this subject since his inauguration. He has determined that the people of the country who hold no offices shall bereafter have no just cause of complaint that officials of the Govern-ment use their positions for the purpose of ex-erting undue influence in caucuses and conven-tions. He understands perfectly that the enrement of a rule of this kind will cause

forement of a rule of this kind will cause

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION.

sepecially in the management of the New York
Custom-House, and knows that it will meet
with opposition from influential politicians. But
is its determination at least to try the experiment of conducting the business of the Customflouse on strictly business principles, and in
this its efforts will be seconded by Secretary
Sherman and the officers of the Department
here. The order that no assessments for politiss purposes on officers or subordinates is to
te slowed will, it is expected, be rigidly enferced.

be allowed will, it is expected, be rigidly enjected.

PRECEDENTS.

The order issued by President Hayes to-day invited in the interference of Government officers in elections further than to give their own votes is in substance the same as an executive order issued by President Harrison during the size month of his Administration. In that order Gen. Harrison said he issued it to check the influence of the Executive in controlling the incline of the elective franchise through the medium of public officers. Gen. Harrison added, "Never with my consent shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of the remarkable order of President Hayes.

The REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The Custom-Bone Commission have made a partial port is the Secretary of the Treasury as to the result of their investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom-House. The Commission find that the force now employed in the Custom-House, the Naval Office, and the Surveyor's Office, numbering together 1,038 (excluding for the present the Appraiser's Department), and the office of other Deputy Collectors and acting Deputy Collectors and acting Deputy Surveyor. They further report that the Hours Of Employ, and discharge of a Deputy Surveyor. They further report that the

d'a Deputy Surveyor. They further report that the HOURS OF EMPLOY, which commence nominaily at 9 o'clock, but in practice generally at 10 o'clock; should in all deputments be from 9 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m., excepting where a longer term is prescribed by law. A further reduction can be made should measures be adopted by the Department under the present law, or by Congress in future legislation, for the consolidation of separate departments or the simplifying of the general system.

APPOINTMENTS.

The fact being that appointments are made on political influence, it is clear that the appointments have been made in great part under political pressure from party considerations, and with insufficient regard to the fitness of the appointment.

The Commission property of the proposition.

litical pressure from party considerations, and with insufficient regard to the fitness of the appointees.

The Commission report as their conclusion from the evidence given, and from their own observation, that a part of the force now employed in the service are deficient in proper attention to business as well as in business qualizations and integrity of character; a few of them are employed more or less in private business to the possible detriment in some cases of the interests of the service, and that some FRAUDULENTLY ACCEPT MONEYS for services rendered in their official capacity. For these reasons the Commission think that the proopsed reduction of the force should be made in the various divisions and classes, after careful scrutiny and examination in each division in such manner as the wisdom of the Department may determine, to the end that the fewerment may retain the most faithful a alternation for the proposed requestions requiring often the skill and experience of experts, generally at the request of politicians and political associations in this and other States, with little or no examination into the fitness of the appointees beyond the recommendation of their friends. The Commission pronounce this manner of appointment to be unsound in principle, dangerous in practice, demoralizing in its influence on all connectas with the customs service, and calculated to anounce and properties of experiment rights of im-

INEFFICIENCY AND CORREPTION.

The Commission believe that there can be no assemble protection in the customs service for the honor of the Government, rights of importers, and interests of the nation until the strike is freed from the control of party and crambed on a strictly business basis, with the ame guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in selection of chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Under the present system officers who are appointed through political influence are expected to make their offices contribute in turn to the support of the party, and that the mount of contributions asked from the in fixed by percentage on the support of the party, and that the mount of contributions asked from the interest of the contributions of the officials has assessed accede to the demand, and some it them repair their diminished salaries by exiting or accepting from merchants unlawful retailes. The result of the inquiries in the appraiser's office is reserved for a future report, but it is stated that grave irregularities seem to the first of the contribution.

CRETARY SHERMAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

TRIABURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 14y 2d.—Sur: I beg leave to call your attention to be accompanying partial report of the Commission Spointed to examine the Custom-House in Spointed to examine the Custom-House in Spointents upon political influence without due specific deficiency. As this involves questions of Researd policy which affect other departments of Australiaistration, I desire instructions as to the strong of the commission of the commission

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The PR

it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Respectfully. R. B. HATES. Hon. John Sherman.

Secretary Sherman, in a letter to the Commissioners, says: "The report is approved, and the reduction of 20 per cent will be made. The hours of employment after May 31 will be from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. The method of carrying into effect the reduction of the force must be mainly left to the Collector." He thanks the Commission for the care, ability, and industry in conducting the inquiry.

TO COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

In another letter the Secretary incloses the report of the Commission to Collector Arthur, and says: "The removal of employes will fall mainly on the Collector, who will see that the most efficient and trustworthy officers are retained,—those whose industry, integrity, and good habits give guarantees for faithful services, honestly rendered, other things being equal. Those will be preferred who sympathize with the party in power, but persons in office ought not to be expected to serve their party to the neglect of official duty, nor promote the interests of a particular candidate or interfere with the free course of popular opinion, or to run caucuses or conventions. Where actual misconduct is proven, such as receiving gratuities or bribes, or oppression or insolence in office, or even want of common courtesy, or drunkenness, or other bad habits tending to degrade the officer, or absence or neglect of duty, in all such cases it will be a duty to dismiss the employe."

The Secretary expects the reduction to be completed by the 30th of June next, and, so far as the reduction is specifically made by the adoption of the report, it should be made by the list day of June.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

RENCY QUESTION. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Charles Foster of Ohio, had an interview with the President to day. The conference is understood to have had reference to Ohio politics. Foster says that the President is certainly in favor of the remonetization of silver. Upon being asked whether, if that is so, the President and Secretary of the Treasury do not disagree on the methods of resumption, Foster said not necessarily, for the reason that Secretary Sherman has not reached definite conclusions with respect to the remonetization question. Foster thinks Sherman is in doubt about that policy, and that he might be inclined to favor making the silver dollar a legal-tender in amounts as large as \$50. The statement cannot be made upon authority, but the impression prevails among those who know the President best that he will be inclined to recommend to Congress that the silver dollar be made a legal-tender for a considerable larger amount than the present limit—\$5.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. The President to another gentleman, who had an interview with him to-day, talked very freely upon the political situation. In discussing Senator, Morton's letter the President said that

Senator, Morton's letter the President said that Morton's statement of the policy of the Administration with respect to the South, and his description of the situation as the new Administration found it at the inauguration, was exact and true. It was then a fact, whatever might be said of the propriety of pursuing any other course, that the undertaking to have supported Packard with the military would have been fulle and

THE FAILURE DISASTROUS.

The President did not, however, agree with Morton as to the position and purposes of the South. He did not share Morton's distrust of the Southern leaders, and did not have the same apprehensions as to their intentions; but whatever may happen in the South now, the President declared that the Republican party cannot be held responsible for it. The South is now in the hands of the Democrats, and that party must be alone responsible to the intelligent opinion of the country for the conduct of public affairs.

THE NEW YORK MOVEMENT.

But upon one subject the President was quite as emphalic as Senator Morton or the most earnest Republican of the country could wish him to be. Referring to the numerous stories of a purpose in certain quarters to attempt to create a new party, to give it the name of the National Union party, the President very earnestly and almost in these words said that he had always been a Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. That party, the President according to this gentleman, said, is good enough for him. By it he intends to stand. The language of the spe aker showed very clearly that he did not favor any new party organization as such, and that he would not be likely to give any such movement his aid.

ENATOR CONKLING THE NEW YORK MOVEMENT.

his aid.

SENATOR CONKLING
has arrived. Those who have talked with him say that he does not express any attagonism to the President's policy, but is not very communicative about it. He has, however, indicated his intention not to make any recommendations for office or interfere in appointments, at least for the present. By doing this his friends say he intends to disabuse public opinion in New York of the notion which prevails in many quarters that he seeks to control the patronage of the State.

State.

Gov. Hartranft, when here, suggested to the Administration that he had some doubts about carrying Pennsylvanis with ease at the fall elections, and recommended that no important changes be made there, at least until after the election.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK. May 28.—The Herald's Washington special says: "The air is full of vague rumors of a movement to organize a new party, and the presence in Washington just now of Senator Conkling, Simon Cameron, Congressman Foster, Gov. Hartrantt, Gen. Banks, and several other prominent statesmen and politicians, has stirred up the curious as to the meaning of their coming here. To interviewers the storeotyped answer given is 'Business at the Departments,' but the coincidence of their presence is not regarded as accidental."

A GOOD STORY SPOLED.

meaning of their coming here. To interviewers the stereotyped answer given is 'Business at the Departments,' but the coincidence of their presence is not regarded as accidental.'

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

The Tribune's Washington special denies that the anti-Administration party at Washington is formidable or serious. Blaine knew nothing whatever of the meeting, although several Maine men were present. Col. N. Staples, of North Carolina, one of the Democrats from that State who called upon the President several days ago, says his visit is not intended to have any political significance whatever. His call did not last over twenty minutes. No prediction was made in his presence by Democrats, he says, that there would be established in North Carolina an Administration party in opposition to the Democracy, and he knows of no such movement upon the part of Democrats. He speaks of his visit to the President as an agreeable one. He says he was impressed with the idea that the President is desirous of performing the functions of his office for the best interests of the whole people, regardless of sectional and party issues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The South is making formidable preparations for urging upon Congress at the approaching session the various schemes of internal improvements that have grown somewhat familiar in the past few years. It is indisputably a fact that the Southern people have interpreted a portion of President Hayes' inaugural address to mean that it will be the policy of his Administration to encourage schemes of this sort by Congressional appropriations, and under this interpretation they have already gone vigorously to work to educate public opinion at the North in favor of their interests, and to win over and secure pledges from the new Congressmen at the North whose assistance will be absolutely requisite to secure the desired end. Prominent Southern men are noticeable nowadays traveling through the North, and whatever may be the ostinctive friends guaranteeing support for the Texas Pacific

their prospects are much brighter than they ever were.

Just what the President meant by the passage in his inaugural referring to the claim of the South for material assistance to develop her resources has never been authoritatively explained, but it is insisted by the friends of the Administration that whatever he may have meant, he certainly did not mean to countenance either one of the above mentioned schemes. A liberal allowance for improvement of the rivers and harbors, long neglected, in the South, will not be opposed by this class of friends of the Administration, while there are many others who have heretofore opposed the Texas Pacific who now openly express a willingness to vote for it, and work to secure its success. They say they will do this, while they are, on principle, opposed to the practice of payment by the Government of such subsidies; yet, because the South has not profited as has the North, in the last sixteen years, in this way they are willing to make an exception of this case.

They further argue that in thus fosfering the material interests of the South they are giving directly the strongest aid and encouragement to the new policy, which will best be promoted by a revival of business such as they think would be brought about by the construction of the road.

It is early to judge of the probabilities, but

the new policy, which will best be promoted by a revival of business such as they think would be brought about by the construction of the road.

It is early to judge of the probabilities, but present appearances are clearly in favor of the passage of the Texas Pacific bill and very liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The Mississippi levees and cottontax refunding projects do not seem to be nearly so certain to succeed. If, however, the President, in his message, should take ground against these schemes, they will receive a backset from which they may not be able to recover. The changes in the Senate made by accessions of native Southerners have rendered it almost certain that that body will give the scheme a handsome majority. The House will not be so easily handled, but unless the President interferes in a most decided manner the House will be carried.

SIMON CAMERON'S LOSS OF 'PLUENCE

The friends of Simon Cameron are making vague threats of a purpose entertained by that venerable person to give the President "a piece of his mind." Mr. Cameron, it seems, is not consulted as much as he would like, in his capacity of retired statesman, to be, concerning matters of policy in general, and the Pennsylvania appointments in particular. It seems also to him and his friends that it is a most distressing circumstance that his son don't carry anything of particular importance pertaining to the Administration in his trousers' pockets. At the bottom of all this perturbation lies the fact that under the new Administration there is a very fair prospect of the rise to success of a new Republican party in Pennsylvania, led by the better elements of the old party, who have always been restive under the not altogether creditable reign of the Cameronians. The Cameronians are fearful that the power is about to pass from them, and are evidently impressed that they cannot help themselves by either cajolery or blustering. They hesitate to join the Administration party, fearing that that even would not a

A familie a superior.

A contract of the Association of the Associatio central figure, at the called session. They say he is quietly taking notes and preparing himself for the master effort of his life, and felicitate themselves upon the assumption that Conkling and Edmunds will be in accord with his views on the Southern question, which will render it comparatively easy for him to assume the leadership of the opposition to the Administration in the Senate. They were claiming Morton, too, with Conkling and Edmunds, up to the last day or two, but their sanguine anticipations of the smooth sailing ahead for their champion were somewhat tempered by the publication of Mr. Morton's letter. They do not relish the thought that Morton may be found ready to dispute with Blaine, as they realize that the Indiana Senator carries heavy guns, and cannot be easily got

pose, in announcing the completion of the work accomplished.

MUST ALL STEP ASIDE.

The recent announcement in these dispatches that it is the purpose of the President to remove all foreign Ministers, was fully confirmed by one of the leading officers off that this Administration, like all others, considers the commissions of foreign Ministers at its disposal; that efficient service does not necessarily require retention; that the new Government naturally desires that its foreign representatives shall be selected on account of their special sympathy with the foreign policy of the Administration, and that no Minister would have a right to complain if his services should be dispensed with. Reference was made to the fact that England, with a permanent diplomatic corps, does not consider it necessary to retain a Minister indefinitely at the same post. The President thinks that no such system should be established.

A SPY IN THE DEPARTMENT.

There is quite a stir in the Treasury over the late publication of movements of special agents dispatched to watch the operations of whisky men in various parts of the country. As an instance, a few days since the Department, in view of the charges made by Chicago distillers in regard to the manufacture of crooked whisky at Cincinnati, determined to send Special Agent Brooks to examine the matter. He had not reached Cincinnati before the fact that he had started and the purpose of his mission was made known. This involves some official either in or out the Department, the same character of official which played so prominent a part in whisky trials under the late Administration. An investigation to ascertain how this information reached distillers and the public has been undertaken at the Department.

Serious complications are likely to grow out of the five barrels of whisky which were seized at Fort Madison, Ia., by Collector Connell of lows several weeks ago. The question involved is, whether rectifiers will be allowed to ship highwines after they have once been stamped with a

ment in the country can do business.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

To the Wester Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, dated July 1, 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States on and after the 28th of August, 1877, and interest will cease on that day: Coupon bonds—\$50. No. 8,001 to No. 6,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 4,001 to No. 6,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 5,001 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 11,001 to No. 28,000, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 11,001 to No. 28,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 701 to No. 1,900, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 2,801 to No. 7,600, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 1,101 to No. 2,600, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 1,101 to No. 2,600, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 1,101 to No. 2,600, both inclusive. Total registered, \$4,000,000. Aggregate, \$10,000,000.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The entire subject of the Rio Grande troubles will be brought before the Cabinet to-morrow, and Gen. Ord will then be made acquainted with the policy of the Administration, and receive instructions as to what course he shall pursue.

GREENBACKS AND SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that at the close of the present mouth an amount of greenbacks be added to the special fund under the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, which, with the \$6,000,000 already set apart, will bring the fund up to the amount called for at this time—about \$7,600,000—that being the legal tenders received in exchange for the silver held for the redemption of fractional currency. Edgar Reed and George W. Elkin were to-day each appointed a Revenue Storekeeper and

Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee, and Theodore Duval a Gauger for the First District of Louisiana.

THE RESUMPTION PROCESS.

Secretary Sherman's order to sell gold on Thursday has led to a partial explanation here of the policy he has adopted. The sale of bonds for gold and use of gold to obtain legal-tenders, is regarded by the Secretary as one operation under the resumption act. These legal-tenders cannot be paid out, and must be held or cancelled. As to the question whether there is now authority under the law to cancel them, while opinions differ widely, the friends of the Secretary are confident that he believes the right to cancel them now exists. The same course will be pursued in regard to the remaining four millions of gold obtained from the sales of bonds, and these steps are the beginning of a regular and gradual approach to specie-payment, in accordance with the resumption act. It is believed at the Treasury that within the next quarter the Secretary will be able to sell 4½ per cents at home at par. BUTLER.

The sensational statement that Gen. Butler intends to settle in Colorado has only the foundation that, as trustee for English capitalists, he has purchased 78,000 acres of Col. Craig, in Southern Colorado; that the purchase is supposed to be for emigration purposes.

Anthony C. Hesing has arrived here, evidently for the purpose of discovering whether there can be any reconsideration of his case.

Statusterly report of the Chief of the Burean of Statistics shows that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1870, 157,440 immigrants arrived in the United States, of whom 102,960 were males and 54,480 femiles. Their ages were: Under 15 years, 25,608; 15 and under 40, 111, 764; 40 years and unward, 19,068. The deaths on the vovage were 68. The principal countries of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were 68. The principal countries of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were as follows: England, 21,051; Ireland, 16,505; Scotland, 4,338; Wales, 294; German

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS. THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers of the city held their regular weekly meeting at their rooms, No. 57 Washington street, yesterday forencon. There were very few of the Association not being present, the Secretary, Dr. Marsh, called the meeting to order, and, upon nomination, the Rev. Dr. Williamson was chosen Chairman, but Elder Jutkins came in time to fill the position. After the singing of a familiar hymn, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and other members of the Association came in

Several others were of opinion that the Methodist Churches were as nearly ready now as they ever would be, in a united point of view, to take up a missionary collection and to attend a massmeeting. There was some talk of having the mass-meeting held Friday night.

Bishop Harris, who came in late, made a few remarks of a general nature, in which he said that it was his idea to have the ministers give facts and figures from their pulpits on Sunday concerning the missionary work, and not hanagues about the "glorious Gospel," etc. He thought the collections would be all right, and it would be best to go on in accordance with the programme of the Secretaries, and hold the mass-meeting. If it was a failure, it would not be the first time a mass-meeting had been advertised in Chicago and had proved a failure. If it was deemed improper by the pastors of certain churches to take up a collection, then let them not take up one; it would be better not to do so.

or take up one; it would be better not to do so.

Dr. Willing offered as a substitute for Mr. Spencer's motion that the different ministers of the city, who could do so by having their pulpits filled, should go and help other pastors in their pulpits Sunday.

The meeting then adjourned.

Elder Jutkins announced that the annual meeting of the General Committee of the Chicago District Camp-Ground Association would be beld Tuesday, June 5, at 10 a.m., on the Camp-Ground.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

SPARTA, Ill., May 28.—The Assembly met

o'clock. The report on Sabbath-schools was read, and, after an interesting discussion, it was resolved that ministers urge the importance of Sabbath-school instruction, its relation to the Church, and the duty of all to encourage and support it; that Presbyteries be recommended to hold con-ventions in the interest of Sabbath-schools at teast once a year, and appoint suitable persons to make arrangements for them, and report the results; that a committee be appointed to report the practicability of establishing a weekly

results; that a committee be appointed to report the practicability of establishing a weekly Sabbath-school paper.

The Committee on Digest or Compilation of Past Acts of the General Assembly reported, which report was approved, and the Committee continued, with instructions to make further revisions, as they may deem necessary; also to print the book, but to defer publishing it till it can include the acts of this Assembly and that of 1878.

THE COLORED BACE.

THE COLORED BACE.

The Committee on Freedmen's Missions reported, and it secretary, the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, D. D., gave an interesting account of the encouraging state of the mission, the Board having a school at Chase City, Tenn., also a College and Theological Seminary at Knoxville, Tenn., the object of which was to prepare teachers and ministers of their own color for the South. It was resolved that the Assembly recommend to the Board the propriety of providing dormitories and cheap boarding for pupils at Knoxville; that \$10,000 be appropriated to this Board for the coming year; that the Board be authorized to procure material for a school building in Chase City; that they be anthorized also to establish a fund for the assistance of worthy students, the interest of which shall be used annually for that purpose.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION N SESSION orts on foreign mistook in consideration reports on foreign missions. The first resolution passed was, "That the Assembly give thanks to God for the preservation of the lives of all our missionaries during the past year; also, for the blessing that has manifestly rested on their labors." This was adopted by a rising vote, after which the audience joined in singing the THE AFTERNOON SE

Ordered for the evening, a further discussion of Boards of the Church.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—To-morrow the Rev.

J. R. Reid and L. R. Dashiel, Secretaries of the
Methodist Board of Missions, will be in this
city and address the public meeting on behalf
of their Society. They are making a tour of
the principal cities of the United States on this
behalf.

School Convention of the Church of the Disciples will be held at Union City, beginning to-norrow. Prof. A. R. Burton, of this city, will deliver a historical address.

SPORTING.

THE TURF. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—The races to-day were well attended. The weather was cloudy and the running very fine.

and the running very fine.

The first event upon the programme was the Clarke stake for 3 year-olds, \$50 entrance, play or pay, with \$1,000 added, \$200 to second horse, dash of two miles. There were twenty-five nominations, four of whom started. These were Harper's Hyena, Vera Cruz, McWhirter, and Baden Baden. The latter was the favorite. McWhirter won unexpectedly in the fastest two-mile time on record. Vera Cruz second, Hyena third. Baden Baden showed up splendidly until the final half-mile, when he suddenly fell behind, never to catch up. Ten minutes before the race he was sold to William Astor, of New York, for \$12,500. McWhirter's time was 3:30½—two seconds faster than that of True Blue at Saratogay ears ago. The scene among the spectators at the close of the race defies description, completing as it does the record made at Louisville of the fastest one, two, three, and four mile time.

The accord card upon the programme was for

of the fastest one, two, three, and four mile time.

The second card upon the programme was for the members' plate, a handicap, for all ages, dash two miles, nine nominations, four starters. Courier, the favorite, won. Glasgow second, Flying Locust third, Verdigris fourth. Time, 3:314, also better than True Blue's.

The third event, mile heats, Association purse, 250, for beaten horses: five started—Kilburn, Fair Play, Elemi, Yelton, Dusty. Elemi won the first heat. Yelton second, and Kilburn third. Time, 1:434. Fair Play won the second heat. Elemi second, Kilburn third. Time, 1:424. Fair Play won the second heat. Elemi second, Kilburn third. Time, 1:424. The racing to-day was as fine as was ever witnessed in Louisville. The remarkable run of McWhirter, Gen. Buford's colt, causes grave doubts as to whether TenBroccke can beat this two-mile time to-morrow.

doubts as to whether TenBroccke can beat this two-mile time to-morrow.

London, May 28.—Rob Roy is now the favorite for the Derby, the latest odds against him being 7 to 2, while Chamant rules 5 to 1.

London, May 29—5 a. m.—The decline of Chamant in the betting on the Derby is due to the report that some accident happened to him in the stable Saturday night. He was confined to a walking exercise in paddock on Sunday and Monday. He is supposed to be suffering from lameness of the loins.

Ite Says He Has Exhausted His Power—The Courts Must Do the Rest—Little Hope that the Mob Will Ever Be Punished.

Correspondence Memphis Academache (Ind. Dem.)

Correspondence Memphis Academache (Ind. Dem.)

County affair.

**On calling at the Executive office the reporter found the Governor alone and busily engaged in writing. He laid down his pen, greeted the reporter very kindly, and invited him to be seated. After a few common-places the reporter informed his Excellency that the desired to interview him for the Academache on the Kemper murders, in order that the outside world might know authoritatively what he intended to do about it, and asked the Governor if he could spare a few minutes for that purpose. The flovernor expressed himself as entirely willing to grant the interview, and the following conversation took place:

**Reporter—"Governor, you are no doubt aware of the great desire of the country, expressed by the leading newspapers, to know what you intend to do in reference to the Kemper matter. Have you taken any steps to punish the persons who composed the mob?"

**Governor—"Yes, sir; I am fully aware of the anxiety of the newspapers about this matter, and am surprised that so many of them should be so entirely at fault as to the powers of the Executive. I have no power to do anything at all. It is solely the province of the courts to investigate the matter, and punish violators of the law. I went to Kemper as soon as I heard of the occurrence, not knowing but that the mob was still in full possession of the country is but when I reached there, all was quiet, and no indication of a further outbreak. Had not the mob already dispersed I would have quelled the disturbance, even if it would have peen necessary to call out the militia. Having full satisfied myself that there would be no further disturbance, or mit the full have no power in this matter. The Courts in Kemper, for the purpose of punishing violators of the law. I had no power to order Judge Hamm to do so, and if he does not call

of the crowd, and in placing him in jail I have no doubt the Sheriff thought he was acting for the best. He is a fat, one-legged man, and in the excitement which arose upon the killing of Gilmer he became hopelessly confused and powerless to do anything. Had his principal deputy, a man named Webb, been present, in my opinion he could have preserved the peace."

Reporter—"Were any of the ditizens of the Town of DeKalb in the mob, and do you think any number of citizens really believe that Chisolim was accessory to the assassination of John W. Gully?"

Governor—"No citizen of DeKalb, except a son of Gully's, was in it. The mob were ali from the county west of DeKalb, and were Gullys and their relatives and friends. The warrant upon which Chisolim was arrested was issued by a Justice of the Peace living seven or eight miles in the country, and none of the citizens of DeKalb, except perhaps Gully, knew of it until it was given the Sheriff surday morning. It was returnable Monday, and when the Sheriff arrested Chisolim he intended to keep him at his house, and not commit him to jail. The mob came riding into town about 10 o'clock, and for the first time the Sheriff feared danger. There is a strong conviction in the minds of many that Chisolim had something to do with the assassination of Gully, but it is based on purely circumstantial evidence."

evidence." In your opinion do a majority of the citizens justify the slanghter!"
Governor—"While many justify it, I am certain a majority do not. But we know how difficult it is under such circumstances to get a jury to convict, and I think it doubtful whether a jury of that county will ever convict one of the mob."

After some further conversation about inci-dents in the Kemper horror, which have already been published, the reporter retired, satisfied that the Governor is thoroughly conscientious about his inability to do anything.

CASUALTIES.

STRUCK A ROCK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The report of the loss of the San Francisco is generally discredited here, and set down as a forgery to influence the Panama stock. The dispatch is circumstantial, but the rock upon which the steamship is said to have struck is represented by the testing of the statement. to have struck is not, according to the statement of a Captain familiar with charts of the coast, laid down in any of them, although immediately in the course of the steamships of the Pacific Mail Company.
The City of San Francisco was built at Chester,
Pa., in 1875, and has made several trips in the
Australian trade. This was her fifth trip on the an assorted cargo of merchandise, coffee, etc.
The through freight on board from New York
was about 700 tons of dry goods, iron,
rags, etc., which went from here on
the steamship Coion April 17, and a portion of the steamship Colon April 17, and a portion of the fast freight of the Acapulco, which left here May 1. The vessel was valued at between \$350, 000 and \$400,000, and it was uninsured, it being the practice of the Company not to insure its vessels, as the managers say they can afford to lose one every eight months rather than pay the

lose one every eight months rather than pay the insurance premium.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The following is the dispatch relative to the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco, received by the officers of the Company in this city to-day:

MEXICO CITY. May 24, from Acapulco May 18.—R. W. P. Clyde, President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York: The City of San Francisco, in latitude 16 degrees 6 minutes north, and longitude 98 degrees 39 minutes, struck an unknown rock May 16 at 9 hours 18 minutes a. m. on a bright, clear day. Sank and became a total loss in one hour and two minutes. No lives lost. The passengers arrived at Acapulco this day in the gunboat Mexico, and leave for San Francisco in the Costa Rica on the 20th inst.

(Signed)

Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

JAMES J. WADDELL,

Commander.

JULIUS A. SKELFON,

AN OIL BLAZE. New York, May 28.—This afternoon while a lighter loaded with oil was being unloaded at

terrific explosion occurred from some unknown cause, and in an instant the whole body of oil was in flames. When the flames were ex-

THE CHESTER CALAMITY.

THE CHESTER CALAMITY.

CHESTER, Pa., May 28.—The jury in the case of the Saratoga launch disaster rendered a verdict to-night. The jury finds the deaths of seven victims to have been accidental. The yerdict is accompanied by a statement that, while they believe from the evidence that

all customary precautions for the prevention of an accident were employed in this instance, they are of opinion that more ample means, if prac-ticable, should be provided for the holding of a ship and for the immediate escape of men work-ing underneath in case of the premature or un-expected moving of the vessel.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 28.—A workman named Russell was killed to-day by falling from the third story of the Court-House to the ground. This is the third death which has occurred during the erection of this building.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A LAND-SLIDE.

A BREATH OF FLAME.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 28.—Joshua Watson, a miner employed in the Matthiessen & Hegeler coal mine, in this city, had his hands, arms, face, and neck hadly burned to-day by the explosion.

At fabulously Low Prices! The entire stock of these goods at

11111 Also, 500 Black and Colored Cloth and Cashmere Garments, Spring Dolmans, Cloaks, and Suits, at prices that make them the greatest bar-

Chas. Gossage & Co.

ADVERTISERS

Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Lists

oil was in flames. When the flames were extinguished it was discovered that three men had been burned to death, and another had received probably fatal injuries. The names of the dead are William Smith, Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue; the Captain of the vessel, Charles Luke, Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue; the mate, and a man belonging to the lighter, name unknown. Rudolph Brenner, of No. 502 West Forty-third street, was burned so badly that he is not likely to survive. The loss will not exceed \$2,000. DR. GUINET'S

Why will you suffer? when for 50 cents you can obtain IMMEDIATE and LAST-

This is the ONLY KNOWN REMEDY for Neuralgia where the CURE is WAR-RANTED to be IMMEDIATE and perma-AMET & CO., Proprietors, P. O. Box 578, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., and all retail druggists.

AT AUCTION. GREAT CLEARING SALE

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 28.—Testerday morning Otto Hulman, 17 years of age, while bunting squirrels, shot himself in the neck accidentally, and died in half an hour. He was a son of Theodore Hulman. A LAND-SLIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 28.—A man named.
William Argo had his leg broken by a land-slide at Mahomet on Saturday, where he was looking at some men repairing a mill-dam.

TOLEDO POOL ROOM. Auction Pools on all sporting events. To-flay, 2:27 and 3:00 minute Trotting Races at Freeport, and Louisville vs. St. Louis Base Ball Clubs, at Louisville. TenBrocck vs. Time, best 2 miles, at Louisville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Forget

cigh (N. C.) New calls this quiet sea-ort of Sabbath-day in American poli-a, and a tiptop time for the Democrate ay from church and Sunday-school Republican fruits of office. We know ys' tricks.

has doubled her sheep-tax for war They'll be careful, now, in that out their resease a non moutons.

ord Beaconsfield was young he Dick Swiveler; now that he is old he aj. Pendennis. Choate once said to Dr. Storrs: ad been two days on the Rhine I knew ver perfectly; couldn't have known it been drowned in it."

dislass Plater, the distinguished to the London Times that he, in conthoughtful persons among his country posed to any insurrectionary move-juncture. He desires to correct the the Memorial Diplomatique to the efsin favor of such a movement.

mas G. Appleton, the author of ashine," is one of the most accompanies. He is a brother of the wife confellow, of whom it was said that at went to his country-seat, in the of the State, to spend the summer, known by the neighbors as "the ried Mr. Appleton's daughter."

Is five resolutions—three of iropped, and then there were two—has he following parody in London: at that died was number three, followed four and five—auth but their vacuity cent the two affive.

By two survive?

It was a the propert has reached Paris shing report has reached Paris

animg report has reached Paris

-vis., that Petofi Sander, the great
et, supposed to have perished in the
gesway, is still living, a prisoner in
man just returned from the mines
t seen him, and affirms his identity.

as poet would be now only 56 years of
derstood that Count Andrassy is in-

derstood that Count Andrassy is iniries.

Aberlain, M. P., being asked to
case of the Fichborne claimant, recould not understand the sympathy
anguishing nobleman "excited, seesown account he must have been a
nest determined liar, an ungrateful
seducer of women. Evidently Mr.
has been studying the Country Parson
of Putting Things."

tic in Cincinnati has now the
say that President Grant's way of
iwas abundantly coid and mechanical.
a martyr during receptions, the most
and uninteresting object imaginable.
'es, on the other hand, knows how to
You feel you have something
thing alive in your grasp, when he
his cordial manner.

y, in a temperance address in the
nacle on Friday, said: "I was somewhen a young man got up in our
a' meeting and said he had carried a
aver since he became converted. But
it out it was a Testament. I hope

BURNED TO DEATH.
CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—The Commercia
North Vernon, Ind., special says James Bes
dwelling burned yesterday, and three am
children, who were alone in the house, perishe

INSTANTLY KILLED NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.—2. W. C. Parsons, of Washington City, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Road, dropped between two cars this morning and was instantly killed.

New York, May 28.—Erastus Brooks will retire from the editorship of the Evening Express on the 1st of June. The paper will hereafter be conducted by a stock company, in the interest of the Democratic party.

A MEDICINE FOR VOYAGERS.

Voyagers by sea or land cannot provide themselves with a more reliable protective against the influences of an unwholesome climate, the fetid atmosphere of crowded ships, the hurtful action of bad diet or unwholesome water, than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the ieading invagorant, alterative, and preventive of America. The influences of exposure are nullified, and the system built up and fortified against disease by its use. It is a sure bulwark against the insidious attacks of malarial fever, and overcomes with certainty disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Mariners, tourists, emigrants, and persons engaged in unhealthful or over-arduous pursuits, pronounce it their most reliable medicinal resource, and among all classes of society it enjoys unbounded popularity. A MEDICINE FOR VOYAGERS

Teeth like Orient pearls set in cushions of rose;
A breath like the perfume the tollet bestows;
These are the charms to win hearts, when all othe charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without Sozodont aid.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sfrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. Boland's Aromatic Hister Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Town Talk-"The Ploneer" plug tobs Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the fi ite. Everybody likes it. SHAWLS, &c.

Chas. Gossage Unprecedented BARGAINS!

Shawl Dept. Thread and Llama Lace Points

Lace Sacques At a great sacrifice !!

prices to force immediate sale, Commencing at \$3.50

gains seen this season!!

and Times, had falsely accused the Board of parsimony in not advancing anything additional to the contract price to strengthen parts of the building that were found, as the work progressed, to require additional strength. He said the statements spread broadcast by these newspapers were entirely unfounded, and, further, that nothing was ever asked for that was thought would add to the permanency of the building that was not immediately considered and allowed, up to the time of the falling of the building. Mr. Ferguson also said the Board were not responsible for Mr. Gay's imperfect plans, as that gentleman was highly recommended to them at that time by Rockford citizens as an architect of high standing. Upon the whole, his Honor claimed that the Board had done their duty in a careful, prudent manner, for the best interests of the county. The speech was timely, and put off action until to-morrow, when the Building Committee will report. Some of the more irritable members do not like to be blamed for Gay's miscalculation, and are loud in their denunciation of the verdict, which they say was not fair. It is learned from a member of the Board that Richardson will probably be awarded the job to finish the Court-House, and that the county will foot the bill.

AN OIL BLAZE. ADVERTISING.

ING relief.

WHIPS! WHIPS!

FOX'S

Some Increase in Bank Transactions Clearings, \$3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronge --- Provisions Steady --- Hogs Firm.

Grain Turns Upward, but the Advance Checks Shipments.

Figures that Do Not Agree-The Move ment from the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings indicated an increase in transactons, as usual on the opening day of the week, therwise the financial situation remained just as nict and uneventful as it was during the last week. The demand for loans is light, and confined almost nirely to regular customers. Business is general-reported to be comparatively inactive by the cholesale dealers and jobbers. The banks are fiered but little outside paper of a desirable qualty, and find their loanable resources accumulative.

anks to regular customers. On the street the sual variations are made from bank rates.

New York exchange was quoted between banks t 50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$3,000,000.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES IN NEW YORK.
The Commercial and Financial Chronicle says
its latest issue of its Investor's Monthly; in its latest issue of its Investor's Monthly:

In real-estate mortgages business is active, and probably at no former time have Western farm mortgages sold more readily than at present. The decline in Government bonds and railroad securities has turned attention towards real-estate mortgages, and the rate per cent obtained on these at the West is perceptibly easier, the choicest bonds and mortgages being now made at 8 per cent, where formerly they carried 10. The mortgage companies report a good demand for their guaranteed bonds, and hold the prices very firmly. These companies have thus far given the only practical solution to the question as to how a definite market value may be given to real-estate bonds and mortgages, and the success of their work is seen in the fact that their guaranteed bonds at 7 per cent have commanded as high a price as the plain mortgages at 8 or 9 per cent.

READ YOUR RALLWAY-MORTGAGE BONDS.

READ TOUR RAILWAY-MORTGAGE BONDS. Holders of railroad bonds are in the habit of con-ratulating themselves upon the advantage of their tuation as compared with that of stockholders, o matter how badly the latter may be cheated by left trustees,—the Directors,—the bondholders we a sure thing. Is not theirs a first lien on the roperty of the road? True, but it now appears property of the road? True, but it now appears
that there are mortgages and mortgages. Mortgages who have complacently moved forward to
foreclose on their security for the money loaned
the Company have suddenly been confronted with
the most serious imperfections in the bond
under which they assumed to act. Sometimes bond merely authorizes, but does not re-ce, the Trustees to foreclose in case of default, etimes the consent of a large proportion of sholders is required, sometimes the bondmetimes the consent of a large proportion of muthoiders is required, sometimes the bond-lder is allowed only a temporary instead of a rmanent possession,—all these are statements of tual experience in one case and another. The sult of these or some similar sinister provision the mortgage is, that the bondholder unable to enforce the security he supposed had. The moral is: when you buy railroad nds, or any other kind, read the contract for urself, and do not trust to the advertisements it.

THE ERIE MANAGEMENT. Mr. John Harolt, of England, who has undertaken to clear up the mysteries of recent Erle management, has made a report to the Eric stockholders in London. He uses very severe language in describing the operations of Mr. Jewett, now Receiver, and Dorman B. Eaton. Mr. Harold assetts that the bankruptcy proceedings by which Jewett threw the Eric Road into bankruptcy were "fraudulent and collusive," and calls upon him to reconcile his rose-colored report to the English stockholders on Dec. 10, 1874, when President of the road, with his declaration five months afterwards holders on Dec. 10, 1874, when President of the road, with his declaration five months afterwards in the bankruptcy proceedings that it had been insolvent for twelve months. As to Eaton, Mr. Harold charges him with fastening on the road for which he was counsel worthless leases that have cost it \$2,500,000, and saddled it for all time with a perpetual charge of \$250,000 a year.

The rate of interest to be paid by savings banks in New York State has been limited by the Legis. in New York State has been limited by the Legis-lature to 5 per cent, and the percentage to depos-its of the surplus to be accumulated has been in-creased to 15 per cent. The Superintendent of the Banking Department is directed not to estimate stocks and bonds at their market value in all cases, them above par in any case, and not above their market value if they are under par. The state-ments of the banks are to be made hereafter semi-annually instead of annually.

BANK EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Bank Examinations in New York.

Bank-Superintendent Ellis, of New York, will, with the belp of the Committee sent to investigate him, evidently escape any official sentence, but he cannot avoid the swift and sure condemnation of public opinion. The history of life-insurance superintendence presents to view no chapter of more shameless connivance with thievery than that exhibited by the career of Bank-Superintendent Ellis, of New York State. It is proved that, after having been directly informed by his assistant, Reid, that the officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank were making false statements of its continue six months in operation, and then consented to the appointment as Receiver of the Secretary who made oath to the false statements. That is, the official intrusted by the State with the protection of the depositors put their funds into the hands of the officer whom he knew to have falsely and fraudulently managed the bank.

THE BONANZA BULLION PRODUCT.

An authoritative statement has just been made of the bullion production of the California and Consolidated Virginia Mines for each month of 1876. That of the California was \$13,400,841 for the year, and of the Consolidated Virginia \$16,661,740; in all, for the year, \$30,062,781. The Chronicle, analyzing the statement, says:

Including the discount on aliver, milling and

in all, for the year, \$30,062,781. The Chronicle, analyzing the statement, says:
Including the discount on silver, milling and mining expenses, it requires over \$1.500,000 gross caraings to pay one dividend. (California last year had total receipts of \$13,742,200, yet, after paying nine dividenda, it was in debt over \$140,000, or over \$1,542,600 gross for each \$2 dividend). By examining the statement it will be seen that only in the months of March and April did the aggregate gross receipts from the two mines amount to enough to pay a \$2 dividend on each. If this was the case when working the richest ore in the mines—which averaged then over \$175 per ton, while now it will not average half that—can the stockholders expect for the future a continuance of \$2 dividends?

while now it will not average half that—can the stockholders expect for the future a continuance of \$2\$ dividends?

PRIMA-FACIE EVIDENCE OF PRAUD.

In commenting editorially on the refusal of the leading railroad managers to give the New York Stock Exchange the information it asked for in behalf of the stockholding public, the Boston Commercial Bulletin remarks:

It is not always a fair assumption, but it may be laid down as a general rule, that the motive which prompts a refusal to furnish this class of information is a desire to cover up some misdoing on the part of the managers. We do not mean stealing, generally, but a misuse of the property of the stockholders for the selfah ends of the Directors, or grose blundering, the knowledge of which would destroy confidence in the management, and eventually cause them to lose their places. There is no injustice done in suspecting a Trustee who refuses to make a statement of the trust confided to him.

CALCULATIONS ABOUT THE STOCK MARKET.

New York Evening Post.

Calculations as to the future, of prices have been made on the assumption that the trunk lines would work in harmony during the season. With that considered certain, and with it known that there would be a foreign market for all the cereals and visions we could produce, the only uncertain neat in the calculations was what the crops ald be. If the trunk-line managers fall into discord them these calculations will be wholly upset. For if the through-freight business is not done at a profit, it makes no difference how large it may be, the net result is no better than if the volume of business were small.

DECORATION-DAY.

the net result is no better than if the volume business were small.

DECORATION-DAY.

the banks have signed a mutual agreement to do business on Decoration-Day, provided the same ion is taken by the Board of Trade. Last year hanks observed Decoration-Day, but the Board aimed in session, and there was consequently se confusion and inconvenience to all concernatives confusion and inconvenience to all concernatives the Board and the banks will act in certain celebrating or not celebrating Decoration.

OCLD AND GREENBACES.

10816-108% in greenbacks.

Belgium513%	51114
Switzerland	51134
Germany 95%	9614
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark 27	2714
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
BIA.	Asked
United States & of '8111514	11514
U. S. 5-20s of '85-January and July 110%	11114
U. S. 5-20s of '67-January and July11314	114
U. S. 5-20s of '88-January and July115%	118
United States 10-40s	1134
United States currency 68	111%
AROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	****
BROKERS QUOTATIONS.	Asked
Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds*107	*108
Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage	*108
Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage	*108
Cook County 7 P ct. bonds (long)*107 North Chicago 7 P ct. bonds (L. Park) *95	*108
North Chicago 7 * ct. bonds (L. Park) *95	****
West Chicago park bonds 97	***
City Railway, South Side	****
City Railway, West Side	****
Traders' Insurance Company 125	Bernsell
Chamber of Commerce	71
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock., 13914	
Exposition stock 80	35
	ALC: NO
*And interest.	Property of
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND LESS OF THE	A CONTRACT
BY TELEGRAPH.	12.6
NEW YORK.	32 5 30 Ye 1
m. ct. W. tone Assessment Phone	

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Gold weak, opening at 106%, declining to 106%, and closing at 106%.

Borrowing rates were %, 1, 1%, and flat.

Silver at London was unchanged. Here, silver bars 125 in greenbacks and 117% in gold. Silver coln % discount.

coin & discount.

Governments were lower, in sympathy with gold.
Railroad bonds were quiet, with the changes generally slight. Rock Island sevens advanced to 110%. New Jersey Central firsts, new, declined to 110, St. Paul I. and D. Division to 86%, and to 110, St. Paul I. and D. Division to 86%, and Michigan Central sevens to 100%. State bonds were steady. The stock market was heavy and lower in early dealings, the decline ranging from 14 to 2%. Towards 1 o'clock a steadler feeling set in, and there

wards 1 o clock a steader feeling set in, and there was a recovery of % to % from the lowest point. The widest fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, which rose from 21% to 22%, and declined to 19%. The depression in this stock was due to advices received by officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Comapny from Mexico that the steamer City of San Francisco and struck a sunker rock on the 16th inst., and is a total loss. The convention was required were were oo had struck a sunken rock on the lold inst., and is a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved. Outside of Pacific Mail, the chief decline was in the trank line shares, Northwesterns, St. Pauls, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, Rock Island and Western Union. Towards the close the market was firmer, and prices recovered to %, but, in final dealings, a portion of this im-provement was lost, and prices at the close were only a fraction above the lowest of the day. There were several causes operating to produce a decline on the Stock Exchange to-day. In the first place brokers of the Twenty-third-street first place brokers of the Twenty-third-street party were heavy sellers of stocks, and as this party have been buils for some time past, these saies nad of course considerable effect. Then there was a rumor afloat, which could not be authenticated, that President Scott, of the rennsylvania Road, had declined to withdraw has fast trains from Chicago, and, in the last place, reports from Washington about Secretary Sherman and contraction helped to depress the market. The plans of Secretary Sherman, as far as developed, do not meet with general approval.

market. The plans of Secretary Sherman, as far as developed, do not meet with general approval, and the Post and Express call upon him to define his policy, saying people have clearly a right to know from the Secretary what his policy is. The following was received late this afternoon at Keernan's News Bureau:

FRILADELPHIA, May 28.—I understand the trains which caused trouble in the West are to be taken off, and the old time restored. No reduction of rates has occurred. This is as it should be.

Transactions were 186, 000 shares, of which 18,000 were New York Central, 50,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul preferred, 30,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 Michigan Central, 28,000 Pacific Mail, and 15,000 Western Union.

St. Paul preferred, 50, Michigan Central, 28, 000 Pacific Mail, and 10, 100 Western Union.

Money market easy; 2. Prime mercantile paper, 314 @44;.
Customs receipts, \$304, 000.
The Assistant Tressurer disbursed \$338, 000.
Clearings, \$17, 000, 000.
Sterling steady; long, 4871; short, 4893.

Coupons, '81. 1154, New 4452. 108
Accoupons, '81. 1154, New 4452. 117
Coupons, '81. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '82. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '83. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '83. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '83. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '84. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '85. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '86. 1164, Coupons. 117
Coupons, '87. 1186, Coupons. 118
Coupons, '88. 1164, Coupons. 118
Coupons, '88. 118
Coupons, '8

SAN FRANCISCO, tions at the Stock tions at the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Alpha. 9 Justice.

Belcher. 34 Kentuck.

Best & Belcher. 134 Leopard.

Builton 34 Mexican.

Consol. Virginia 27% Northern Belle. 12

California. 29 Overman 1 1

Confidence. 34 Raymond& Ely.

Caledonia. 14 Sliver Hill.

Caledonia. 15 Sliver Hill.

Exchequer. 26 Sterra Nevada Gould & Curry 54 Ulton Consolitated.

Hale & Norcross. 13 Yellow Jacket.

Imperial. 4 Eureka Consolidated. 17

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Gold, 1084@106%.

Sight exchange on New York, % premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 54%.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols, money and account 10. Nook, may 30. Ostates bonds, '85s, 102½; '87s, 109; United States bonds, '85s, 102½; '87s, 109; New York Central, 89; Eric, 6½; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 56. Paris, May 28.—Rentes, 104f 22½c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.
Several important changes were made in the New
York law of life-insurance by the last Legislature of that State. Chap. 229 was by far the most important of the laws passed in relation to life-insurance. As it will doubtless be read with interest

portant of the laws passed in relation to life-insurance. As it will doubtless be read with interest
by every policy-holder, it is given in full below:

SEC. 1. No life-insurance company organized under
the laws of this State shall insure any of its outstanding risks or policy obligations in any other life-insurance
company, except as hereinsfer provided.

SEC. 2. Any life-insurance company organized under
the laws of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to reinsure the whole or any part of any policy
obligation in any other company or companies, provided the written consent of the owner of such policy
so retosured shall first be obtained to such reinsurance.

State to reinsure, upon the written consent of the Superintendent of the insurance Department and the Attorney-General, the whole of the policy obligations of
such company in any solvent company or companies
organized under the laws of this State, whenever the
assets of the company of which he is Receiver are sufficient to effect such reinsurance, such
assets are not sufficient to effect such reinsurance, such
Receiver, upon the like consent as above provided,
ligation outstanding in sec or each and every policy obligation outstanding in sec or each and every policy obcentered into except in pursuance of an order of
the court in which such Receiver as appointed, directing reinsurances authorised by this section, and estabilishing the general form of the courter to effect the
same.

**Example of the courter to effect the
same.

*

recting reinsurances authorised by this section, and establishing the general form of the contract to effect the same.

820. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chap. 321 provides that no life-insurance company shall have power to declare forfeited or lapsed any policy hereafter issued or renewed by reason of non-payment of any annual premum or interest on any portion thereof except upon the following conditions: "Whenever any premium or interest due upon any such policy shall remain unpaid when due, a written or printed notice stating the amount of such premium or interest due on such policy, the place where said premium or interest should be paid, and the person to whom the same is payable, shall be duly addressed and mailed to the person whose life is assured, or the sasignee of the policy, if notice of the assignment has been given to the company, at his or her last known Post-Office address, postage paid." The notice must demand the payment of the policy within thirty days after its mailed. Unless payment is made within the time specified the policy and all payment thereon are to be void.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record in Monday, May 28:

on Monday, May 28:

Bissell st, Sieft no for Willowst, ef, 26x122 ft, dated July 22, 1876.

Bissell st, Sieft no fwillowst, ef, 26x122 ft, dated July 22, 1876.

Thirty-third st, cor of Champisin st, about 15 acres, dated April 18, 1877.

Madison st, n w cor of Page st, sf, 112x122 ft, dated May 8, 1872.

South Dearborn st, 250 ft a of Thirty-eighth, ef, 25x104 ft, dated May 18, 1872.

South Dearborn st, 250 ft a of Thirty-eighth, ef, 2000 waubansta av, n w cor of Commercial st, sf, 2000 waubansta av, n w cor of Commercial st, sf, 2000 waubansta av, n w cor of Commercial st, sf, 2000 ft, dated May 28, 2000 ft, dated May 28, 2000 wood st, 100 ft a of Kinzie st, ef, 2554x1245 ft, dated March 28, 2000 south of city Linking, within a course of sixvan Millas of the soften property, dated May 21, 250x120 ft (and other property), dated May 21, 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shift of the leading articles of produce in this city the forty-eight hours anding at 7 o'cle

1877. | 1878. 1877. | 1876. 148,800 3, 544 1, 279 545 159, 265 666, 837 550, 1, 638 70 3, 653 2, 706 190 1, 400 5 8, 539 478 181 80, 800 136, 590 135, 878 156, 820 674, 240 106 24 2, 277 2, 371 487 2, 301 1, 606 235

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city use: 2,902 bu wheat, 1,700 bu rye, 1,000 bu bar-

use: 2,992 bu wheat, 1,700 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in
this city yesterday morning: 20 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do,
1 car rejected do, 2 cars no grade (30 wheat);
1 car yellow corn, 7 cars No. 1 do, 110 cars and
17,100 bu high-mixed, 11 cars new do, 18 cars
new mixed, 261 cars and 15, 200 bu No. 2 corn, 88
cars rejected do, 11 cars no grade (507 cars and
32,300 bu cern); 5 cars white oats, 20 cars and
6,500 bu No. 2 do, 36 cars rejected do (61 oats);
1 car No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 37 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade. Total (639 cars), 305,
000 bu. Inspected out: 128,037 bu wheat, 229,
900 bu corn, 2,546 bu oats, 1,217 bu rye, 58,703
bu barley. bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution

week:

 Week:
 Shipped.
 Flour.
 Wheat.

 By rail
 31,571
 37,420

 By canal.
 8,563
 8,563

 To Buffalo.
 4,200
 100,000

 To Frie.
 700
 50,000

 To Oldersburg.
 2,38
 286

 To Huron.
 300
 730

 To Montreal.
 16,000
 730

 To Kingston.
 36,501
 15,666

 To other Can. ports
 15,666
 Totals.......38, 300 277, 495 943, 688

Also, 5, 203 bu rye by rail, 2, 092 bu do taken for city; 63, 797 bu barley by rail, 45, 061 bu do to city; 63, 797 be barief by rail, so, ool bu us to Kingston, and 418 bu do taken for city.

The following figures show the visible supply of grain on the 19th of May, according to the New York Produce Exchange Weekly, according as the reader takes the published footings, or adds them

were lower.

Lake freights were dull and nominal. Room was taken for 17,000 bu wheat and 50,000 bu corn on through rate, which means about 9@94c to New York. Buffalo rates were quoted at 2%@24c on

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at fail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 Be on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c. and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain. EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates

without a word. But if their judgment is at fault they stigmatize Chicago dealers as gamblers and thieves. It is strange how few realize the truth,—that if one man gains money by trading in produce for future delivery, some other man or men must lose. If the commission merchant knew which way the market was going, he need not take the trouble to trade for other people; he does not possess such knowledge, and simply buys or sells as directed. If there were any gambling in the above-noted case, we should suppose it to have been done by Mr. Taylor and not by the Chicago man, who obeyed his orders without having any personal interest in the transaction beyond his commission.

personal interest in the transaction beyond his commission.

GOODS RECEIVED

Chicago Customs, May 28: Thomas D. Foster, 38 hhds of salt; Fritz Frantzen & Co., 2 cases of books; Keith Brothers, 4 cases of paintings, 1 bri of hardware; E. L. Brand, 1 case photograph mounts; George Leslie, 3 bris of currants; James S. Kirk & Co., 12 tierces of soda ash; Lill & Bullen, 7 cars of barley; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1, 023 boxes of tin-plate; Union Rolling-Mill Company, 134, 102 tons aplegel fron; T. M. Sinclair, 400 sacks of salt; F. W. Heyne & Co., 40 bris of bottled stout, 12 casks of pale ale; Crerar, Adams & Co., 8 cases of wool-plush; Prield, Leiter & Co., 20 pkgs dry goods. Amount collected, \$5,314.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in all but changer, and were firmer, with more steadiness than usual. There was some inquiry for the more deferred delive-

gust: 50 boxes (new) do at 7c spot. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Short Short Long Short Cars. Clears. Clears.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, but nominally firm at the recent decline, in sympathy with the stronger tone in wheat. Buyers held off, Sales were limited to 830 bris apring extras, all on private terms. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9,256-10.25; medium do, \$8.25@9.25; common do, \$7.25@7.50; choice Minnesots spring, \$8,75@10.75; medium do, \$8.25@8.75; choice patents, \$9.75@10.75; medium do, \$8.25@8.75; choice patents, \$9.75@10.75; choice family flour (spring), \$7.75@8.25; medium do, \$7.25@7.75; spring extras, \$8.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, \$5.25@8.75; medium do, \$7.25@7.75; spring extras, \$6.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, \$5.25@8.75; medium do, \$7.25@7.75; spring extras, \$6.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, \$5.25@8.75; medium do, \$4.75@5.25. Rye flour, \$5.50@6.00.

\$5. 25:95.75; medium do, \$4. 75@5.25. Hye flour, \$5.20 (98.00).

Bran-Was in fair supply, and easier. Sales aggregated 60 tons at \$11.00@11.25 per ton on track, and \$11.50 tree on board cars.

Sorrennings-Sales were made of 10 tons at \$16.00 and 10 tons at \$16.00 per ton.

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons as \$17.50 per ton free on board.

CORN-MEAL-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$18.50 per tons on tons on tons of the sales o

Also, 5,203 bn yeb yr zil, 5,002 bn do taken for city; 03,779 bn barley by zil, 5,002 bn do kingston, and 419 bn do taken for city.

The following figures show the visible supply of grain on the 10th of May, according to the New York Protice affordancy Westley, according to the New York Protice affordancy Westley, according to the New York was a possible of the proting of the New York was the control of the

July.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and stronger. Sales 5,500 bris at \$13.47\cdot 613.50 for June and \$13.65\to 13.77\cdot for

uly. Lard was nominal at \$9.25 for June and \$9.35 for Lard was nominal at \$9,25 for June and \$9.55 for July.
Short ribs were steady with sales of 200,000 ibs at \$6.50 for June and \$7.10 for August.
Wheat was fairly active, and 24c higher. June sold at \$1.4761. 48% and closed at \$1.48%. July at \$1.46% id.
1.48. closing at \$1.47%. August sold at \$1.50.
Corn was \$6c higher. July sold at \$1.50.
closed at 474647%, June sold at 444645% and closed at 45%.
Oats were firmer at 38c for June and 37c for July.
Last Calls.

Mess pork was active and 1214-315c higher, closing at \$13.624 for June and \$13.724-313.75 for July. Sales 7,500 bris at \$13.624 for June and \$13.724-31. sales 7, 500 bris at \$13.62% for June
13.77% for July
Larg was firm at \$0.35 for July
Sales 250 tos at \$9.35 seller July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sales 250 tos at \$9.35 celler July
Sales 250 tos at \$9.35 celler July
GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0462.14.
BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady, some grades, which are in light stock, being firm: Green hurl, 667c; medium hurl, red tipped, \$36c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. \$56c; red tipped, with do. 4645c; red do. 3564c; inside brush, 3565c; medium to choice stalk braid, 45655c; inferior brush, 3564c; ended to the control of the contr

Columbia River samon. 14-brl. 83.25.
FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was steady, both for foreign and domestic traits. A fair country demand agints, but the call from the local trade is comparative by light. Below are the quotations:
FORMION-Dates, 668-96; figs. layers, 8011c; Turklish prunes, old. 84(888-6; do, new. 84(80-4c; raisins, layers, 51, 810-81, 83; 100cc Muscatel, \$2, 30-82, 30; Valendia, 74(874-6; Zante currants, new. 74-875-6; citron, 20-6216.

layers, \$1.80681.85; 10000 Muscater, \$2.8000, \$2.00. \$2.00

686; Peach Blossom. 70; Savon Importal, 5%,686; Banner, 80.

HAY—Was steady. The offerings were light, but apparently equal to the demand, and sales were made at the following quotations: Timothy, 89,50; No. 2, 82,00%,50; mixed, 87,00%,50; upland prairie, 87.50 (88,00; No. 1, 85.50; slough, 84.50.

HIDES—Were in moderate request at quotations. Some dealers quote the moderate request the given some dealers quote the moderate request. But the given folici steers, 7680; green-cured, light, 1946, and heavy, 84c; tamaged, 74c; part cured, 48-c; green salted kip, 94c; green calf, 19c; (int hides and prime dry kip and calf, 156)18c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 456 Soc.

siec: damaged, 746; part cured, 85c; green satted atp.
296c; green calf, 12c; filth thides and prime dry kip and calf, 156;16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon akina, 456
50c.

Highwines—Were in fair demand and steady at last week's price, though other cities were quoted dill and easier. Sales were reported of 150 briss at 81.07 per gallon, 157
30c; dry 20c; dry

| 108, at \$6.00—by \$t. John & Brown. The market closed strong, with everything sold.
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500 |
| Be and upwards. | 150 |
| Several Several Several Formed 3. |
| Several Several Fair Resh, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 ha. |
| Several Several Fair Resh, weighing 1,000 to 1,000 ha. |
| Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows. for city slaughter. |
| Weighing 800 to 1,100 hs. | 150 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 |
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150	
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150	
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150	
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150	
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150	
to 1,050 hs.	150 hs.	150 hs.	150
to			

than Saturday, but in nearly grades there was no perceptible change. Sales ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.30, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the bulk of the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light with the sales at \$5.0035.10 for light \$5.00 for \$229.50 for \$22.24 for \$5.00 for \$229.50 for \$229.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

EUROPEAN MARKETS-LIVERPOOD, May 28.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat is cheaper. Corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast-Wheat very heavy. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Country markets—English generally cheaper. French generally statement of the week, 25,000 to 30,000 qrs. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25:6225 ed. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 25s ed.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 75; Western, 62s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 35s ed; short riba, 38s; long clear, 37s 7d; short clear, 30s; shoulders, 29s ed; hams, 43s. Lard, 40s ed. Prime mess beef, 87s. India mess bees, 40s; East India mess, 105s. Cheese, 72s. Tallow, 41s pd.

Executed Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—11 a. m.—Flours—No. 1, 38s; No. 2, 30s.

Grally—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 18s; No. 2, 11s 9d;

LIVERPOOL, May 28-11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 338: No. 2, 308.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 138; No. 2, 118 9d; white, No. 1, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 4d; club, No. 1, 138 4d; No. 2, 138.

Corn—No. 1, 248 9d; No. 2, 248 ed.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—COTTON—Firm: 55466 1-18d; sales, 12, 000 bales; speculation and export, 2, 000; American, 7, 000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 128 4d@128 10d; do club, 1386/138 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 118 3d@138. Flour—Western Canal, 30/8338. Corn—Western mixed, 248 64/8248 9d. Oats—American, 3a@38 6d. Barley—American, 38 6d. Peas—Canadian, 408.

CLOVER-SZED—American, 45@50a.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 618. Prime mess beef, 578. Lard—American, 408. Bacon—Long clear, 378 6d; short do, 394.

Lard-American, 46s. Bacon-Long clear, 37s 6d short do, 39s.
CHERSZ-Fine American, 72s.
TALLOW-42s.
PETROLEUM-Spirits, 6s 9d; refined, 12s 6d.
LINARED OIL-30s 6d@31s.
RESIN-COMMON, 5s 3d@35s 6d.
SPIRITS OF TURESYINE-27s 6d.
LONDON, May 28.—REFINED PETROLEUM-11s 3dd

LINSEED OIL-288 3d. SPIRITS OF TUEPENTINE-28s 6d.
ANTWERP, May 28.-PETROLEUM-31s. AMERICAN CITIES.

SEED—Were listed better than nominal. There is some trading in Hungarian from store. Quotations: Timothy, \$1.463.6.50; clover, \$0.00; fax, \$1.502.1.55; Hungarian, \$0.6350; millet, \$4.502.6.50; fax, \$1.502.1.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—Were ordered with some freedom, and were stacky and arm. Prior is an experiment of the same freedom, and were stacky and arm. Prior is \$6.500. \$2.500. \$3.500; fane, \$5.5690c; fanes, \$5.5690c; fanes, \$5.5690c; fanes, \$6.5690c; fanes, \$6.5690

tes August, \$9.7569.80, closing \$9.77%.

Sugans—Raw grades very firm, with business moderate; four cargoes Cuba grades reported to arrive on private terms, and 131 hids centrifugal at 11%c; fair to good refning Cuba quoted at 10%610%c; refined in pretty good demand, and firm.

Tallow—Market firm; sales, 65,000; prime, 8%c; prime city quoted at 8%685-18c.

WHISKY—Market about steady; sales of 100 bris at \$1.11% per sallon.

Tallow—Market firm; sales, 65,000; prime, 8%c; prime city quoted at 84,085 5-18c.

Witskx—Market about steady; sales of 100 bris at \$1.11½ per callon.

To the Western Associated Press.

Nxw Youk, May 28.—Outton—Market easier; 113-16 (2115-18c; futures steady; May, 11.11611, 120; June, 11.11621, 120; July, 11.15611, 180; August, 11.216, 11.22; Sottember, 11.28611, 180; August, 11.216, 11.23; March, 11.39611, 180; December, 11.88611, 180; January, 11.05631, 180; December, 11.88611, 180; January, 11.05631, 180; December, 11.88611, 23c; March, 11.39611, 33c; Foruary, 11.006, 11.23c; March, 11.39611, 33c; Foruary, 11.006, 11.23c; March, 11.39611, 33c; Foruary, 11.886, 23c; Common to good extra, \$4.5048, 50; good to onoice, \$3.75.80, 23; superfine State and Western, \$5.7566, 23; common to good extra, \$6.5048, 85; good to onoice, \$3.5067, 6x; arch only process, \$7.8581, 00.0; kert Ohio, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.5048, 80; St. Louis, \$6.75 accommon to good extra, \$6.00 accommon to good extra, \$7.716c, Lard quiet; closing accommon to good extra, \$6.00 accommon to good extra, \$7.60 accommon to good extra, \$7.60 accommon to good extra, \$7.60 accommon to go

10/4c.
BUTTER-Moderately active; choice Western grass, 17/4 18c.
PETROLEUM-Firmer and quiet; crude, 8%/68%; re-

BUTTER-Moderately active; choice Western grass, 17618c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer and quiet; crude, 8%6856; refined, 14%c.

COPTES—Strong and higher; Rio, cargo, 16%620c;
Obbling, 16%621c.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.12%.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.12%.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.12%.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BILLYMATES—COPTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUIS—May 28.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUIS—SIASSENSE.

GEALT—WINGS—SIASSENSE.

GEALT—WINGS—SIASSENSE.

GEALT—WINGS—SIASSENSE.

GEALT—OBJECT STROME AND CONTROLEM AND COMPANIES.

GEALT—OBJECT STROME AND CONTROLEM AND CONTROLEM AND COMPANIES.

GEALT—OBJECT STROME AND CONTROLEM AND CONTROLE

vanced to 44%c. and closed at 44%c. Osts dull and lower to sell; No. 2, 37%c bid; rejected, 37c cash. Rye—No saies.

Whisexy—Quiet and unchanged; \$1.07.

Provisions—Fork easier: \$14.00 bid cash; sales at 914.20614, 25 August. Lard dull and nominal: 81dc bid bid year. Bulk means dull and nominal. 8acou—Clear, 8acoures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Raceures—Color.

Color.

Raceures—Color.

Color.

Louisville, May 28.—Corros 53c. Bye market dull at 85c. Oath quiet, mixed, 44c.
Phovisions—Pork quiet at 814.50. Bulk a ket dull; shoulders, 51c; clear rth, 75c; cl firm—Sugaret, 51c; clear rth, 75c; cl firm—Sugar-corred quiet but firm at 1048 quiet; choice leaf tierce, 10568103c.
WHISLY—Steady and anchanged.

Buckley's Charges Age EGGS-14@15c. ParmoLaux-Firm; refined, 144c bid; erude, 120 A Street Railway to Be L

CINCINNATI, O., May 28. -COTTO O'ROUNATH OF MAY BE COTTON QUIET BUT ON THE STATE OF MAY BE COTTON OF MAY BE COME TO STATE OF MAY BE C

MILWAUKER, Wis., May 28. - FLOUR

changed.

Grain—Wheat dull and unchanged: No. 1.75; No. 2. 21.50; No. 3. 21.40. Curn stermized, 454@466; June, 455, 447c; July, 4544
PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

Hoos—Firmer at \$4.75@4.90; receipts, 1.50

BUTTALO, May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected uncurred with the state of Local to the state of

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—COTTON—In fair terms sales, 1,200 bales; good ordinary, 9½40%; lev midling, 10½610½; con diling, 10½610½; con diling, 11½6113½; middling, 11½61213½; for 125012½; middling fair, 12612½%; for 125012½; middling fair, 12612½%; sales, 136; exports in Harra, 359; stock, 145, 549.

SAYANNAH, MAY 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling 10½c; net receipts, 192 bales; sales, 15; consistent 442.

Galveston, May 28.—Cotton—Steady, 10%; net receipts, 166 bales; sales, 1,064; 113.

MOBILE, May 28.—Cotton—Unchanged; 10%; net receipts, 54 bales; sales, 250; coas Charleston, May 28.—Cottox—Unchandling, 10%; net receipts, 39 bales; sales, 40; 2, 146. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Business continues light is a departments; cotton goods quiet and uncharged white ground prints and shirtings rather more series the style ginglams in steady demand and firm; faser spaces in fair request; heavy woolen goods, ma's was, in moderate demand; foreign goods quiet.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—PETROLEUM—Market finer: quotationa unchanged: standard white, 110 test, 170; PITTSBURG, May 28.—PETROLEUM—Pirm: crain \$2.30@2.35 at Parker's: refined; 145c, Philadelphis de-

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Dil

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. The mail steamers of this Company, between is York and Havre, dailing at Plymouth (G. B.) for il landing of passengers, will sail from pier 43 M. R., for Morton-st. of Morton-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ST. LAURENT, LAGHESNEZ, Wed., May 20, 7 a. a.

VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND... Wed., June 5; a. a.

LABEA DOR. SANGLER... Wed., June 13, 7 a.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).

TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$35;

Steerage, \$28, including wine, bedding, and stems.

TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway states.

in England:
First Cabin, \$50 to \$100, according to accommodition; Second Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$55; Secretary, \$27; Including everything as above.
Return tickets, at very reduced rates, arallels through England or France.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passes gera.

For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBIAN. Agent, 35 Breadway.
or W. P. WHITE, 97 Clark-94., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The only transatiantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE. Carrying the Belgian and United States mails, every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHI and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWEST.

Drafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL DUBLES
STATE OF INDIAS. AND LONDON DERRET.
STATE OF INDIAS. AND LONDON DERRET.
STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, June Cabins, 360, 363 and 570, according to accommodations. Return tickets, \$110 to \$123, currency, \$250 and Cabins, 345. Return Tickets, \$30, steerage sizest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Outeral Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager.

124 Washington-St., Chicago, ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

RTHIOPIA, June 2. 9 a m | BOL(VIA, June 2. 9 a m | BOL(VIA, June 2. 9 a m | BOL(VIA, June 2. 20 m) | BVONIA, June 2. 20 New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Loadensery, Cabina, \$05 to \$80. Intermediate, \$35; seerage, \$38.

ELYSIA. June 9. 2 p m | UTOPIA, June 22. 29. 20.

Cabina \$55, to \$70; Steerage, \$28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

MENDERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington 4. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every baseday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoodes, Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100, seee cabin, \$90, gold; steerage, \$30 currency For fraga or passage apply to

2Bowling Green, New York Great Western Steamship Line

WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVES POOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clayer ALPRED LAGREGIES, Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from Bellis
Ports. Lowest Prices.
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P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Appel. INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE

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THE COUNC

intard & Co., the En ers, Want \$21,000 and Damag

Movement to Turn 0 Avenue to the Pa

Ordered to Be P

Street South of the Branch. The City Council held a regular ing at 7:30 o'clock, the first under state and which changed the hour of m o'clock in the afternoon. On mo leigh, Ald. Cook was called to minutes of the last meeting were

minutes of the reading.
The Mayor presented his marked the paradons from the Bridewell.
The bond of Mr. Bonfield, for the bond of Mr. Bonfield, for the bond of Mr. Bonfield, for the bond of the Thirteenth Ward.

Of the Thirteenth Ward. son, of the Thirteenth Ward.

A petition was presented by Ge & Co., asking for \$21,670.07 for and extras for delays, etc., cause the injunction of the American in the building of the West Side Ald. Pearsons said that as a mance Committee, he thought it made a final settlement with the nothing was said of either damag.

Ald. Rosenberg moved to refether finance Committee, that it he plas

Ald. Ryan moved that it be play revealed.

Ald. Rawleigh offered a resolut the election of a temporary Chair of Ald. Cook, he to hold over after the passage of the resolution Ald. Cullerton and Ryan, with the Chair, said that the charter plection of a temporary Chairman time, as the charter says "that preside." After some further, dit on of Ald. Cary, the matter wajudiciary Committee, MICHIGAN AVENT Ald. Bailard offered a resolution whichigan avenue thoroughfare tomissioners for the purpose grand boulevard, as suggested TRBBURE. The resolution was rediciary Committee. The resolution of the purpose o

follows:

WHEREAS, In the days of Chical mary prosperity, it was thought properly and locate at great distant or even the hunts of the city, lay toric of land, bought and contract of the city, lay toric of fabulous rates, for the pue whereas. The people are excessible to the Park Commiss, tifying these parks at so great a disaccessible to the mass of the pople is

Ald. Tully offered an ordinance construction and operation by taking of a track on from Thirty-ninth Branch of the Mary turnouts, switches, etc., and be constructed until the improvement of the chicago ordinance provides that the maintain a double-track railway, wary turnouts, switches, etc., and be constructed until the improvement of the chicago ordinance of the foundation of the first-class cars and 5-cent fare is West Division cars are connected to the engineer of the e

keep stateen feet of the street in concludes with the usual protectiv posed to benefit the city. The offered to the Committee on Balin Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) p tion from poor people asking the name be so amended as to make loaf weigh one pound. Reforred on Judiciary. George Marlow, having a smoke of weigh one pound. Referred on Judiciary.
George Marlow, having a smoke to put it on the Water-Works boil to the city.
The Committee on Streets and vision, reported an ordinance prowater-service pipe on Hoyne Masison and Harrison streets.
Committee on Fire and Water, rance providing for the pavener from the viaduct to Canal street.

Ald. Stewart offered a resolution policemen shall report all defectiviolation of the Fire ordinance to thorities. Passed.

Aid. Throop offered a resolution posts for Ada, from Randolph to Referred to Committee on Gas.

Ald. Throop offered a resolution to the election of a Sergeuni-at-A ald. Fearsons suggested that the to the election of a Sergeuni-at-A ald. Fearsons suggested the na Ald. Rawleigh thought Ald. the man for the place.

Ald. Gilbert—Thank you.

The matter was laid over for and the regular order of business. The matter of widening the refrect and the regular order of business. The matter of widening the refrect again came up in the shap the Committee of Streets and All Division, allowing Bennett \$2.00 payment of fourteen feet of land. Ald. Pearsons called attention of the fact that the property instead by the straightening of the river field.

Ald. Ballard was about explain was benefited by the improvement and Regiment passed by, and bus of the noise made by the drum eo and Regiment passed by, and bus of the noise made by the drum eo and Regiment passed by the firm of an owned property that been benefited at Addredging and widening of the rive as he had owned property there.

Ald. Waldo stated that Mr. Berreelve \$2,000, and the improvation of Ald. Stewart the whole ferred, and on motion of Ald. made the special order for 8 o'c regular meeting.

The Committee on Judiciary tharges of ex-Capt. Buckley againt flickey as follows:

Prest—The Superintendent has fure of an ordinance of the City C larg, and July 24, 1976, percaptor subordinate officer.

Second—That there are no character of the City C larg, and July 24, 1976, percaptor subordinate officer.

Second—That the the opinion of youncel have not the tower to con without it.

But the subordinate of the first of which are not the tower to con without it.

But the stemper the commendation of youncel have not the cower to conform the city of the city of the city of the state of the resonance of the reformation of the committee of the resonance of the ci

the council with a recommendation his.

The petition of Mrs. Mary Leot to the closing of a gambling-house to the closing of a gambling-house treet was also recommended pias reports were concurred in.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) in diracy committee that they had not been formed as to the ability and stand Son to build gas-works, such under an ordinance referred to under an ordinance referred to and asked for further time, which ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) in diritary Committee be instructed amended bread ordinance at nearmotion, after some debate, prevailed, Gilbert moved that the standing Committee on Election by the new rules adopted at the sion, to report the same at the ing of Council.

Ald. White claimed the motic for unless pressured in writing, motion could be referred to a comfale from?

Ald. Thompson (Third)—When rules from?

Ald. White—I move to refer Mayor. He claimed that Ald. Was special legislation.

The Chair hold that Ald. Giff out of order, as the Mayor appearance of the consequence of the charter.

Ald. Gilbert held that the Councipolatities own committees.

Ald. McChaley held that Ald.

at \$4.7564.90; receipts, 1,600 head. -Light COTTON.

ans, May 28.—COTTON—In fair demands also; good ordinary, 9/400340; low mid-10/40; middling, 10% 10%; good mid-13/6; middling fair, 128:12%; far, 12%; ts, net, 487; gross, 1, 152; exports to Harrs.

DRY GOODS.

May 28.—Hasiness continues light in all cotton goods quiet and unchanged; white and shirtings rather more active; dress as in steady demand and prim; fancy alrequest; heavy woolen goods, men's wear, emand; foreign goods quiet. PETROLEUM.

May 28.—PETROLEUM—Market firmer changed: standard white, 140 test, 1214c. May 28.—PETROLEUM—Firm: crude, Parker's: refined, 144(c, Philadelphia de-

May 28. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Dull CEAN STEAMSHIPS.

TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

T. LACHESNEZ. Wed. May 30, 7 a. m
ARIS, DURAND.... Wed., June 6, 1 p.
SANGLESS.... Wed., June 12, 7 s. m
ANGLESS... GOLD (including wine):
—ist Cabla, \$100; Second Cabla, \$55 TH. LONDON, or any railway station

30 to \$100, according to accommoda labin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$35; Steerage nd freight apoly to S DE DEBIAN. Agent, 35 Broadway. TE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

RICAN LINE elphia and Liverpool.

satiantic line sailing under the Ameri-ing every Thursday from Philadelphia, from Livergood. STAR LINE. rs, alternately from PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWEIR. PETER WRIGHT & SONS.

ATE LINE.

LINEMAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow:
he 2 0 a m | Bibli VIA, June 18, p a m
e 3, 2 p m | DR VONA, June 23, 2 p m
lasgow, Livdepool, or Londondery.
d. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$25.
New York and London:
9, 2 p m | U70PIA, June 23, 2 p, m
683, to \$70; Recerage, \$25.
or any amount at current rates.
SON BRUTHERS, 96 Washington st.

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In Fier, foot of Third-st., Hobokes.

From New York to Southampton, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; eccond steerage, \$30 currency For freight of the Shill CHS & CO.,

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E STAR LINE. between NEW YORK and LIVER Company's office, 48 South Clarkes ALPHED LAGERGEEN, General Western Agent Britain and Ireland.

RD MAIL LINE. rices a week to and from British STEAMSHIP LINE E AND AMERICA. ANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag-

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YALE COLLEGE.

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meering, in Agriculture, Botany,
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New Haven. Conn. FINANCIAL.

RUBBELL & CO., SE HIGHER & STOCK ON PROM I TO 30 PTS GUARANTERD STEADDLES FOR LIMITED TO \$50.

THE COUNCIL. stard & Co., the Engine-Builders, Want \$21,000 for Extras and Damages.

Movement to Turn Over Michigan Avenue to the Park Commissioners. nekley's Charges Against Hickey

Ordered to Be Placed on File. A Street Railway to Be Laid on Halsted Street South of the South

Branch.

The City Council held a regular session last evening at 1:30 o'clock, the first under the new rule, or rifer under under the revival of the old rule, which changed the hour of meeting from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. On motion of Ald. Rawligh, Ald. Cook was called to the chair. The state of the last meeting were approved without the last meeting were approved without

The Mayor presented his usual weekly list of parkers from the Bridewell.

The bond of Mr. Bonfield, for \$5,000, as Cor-

he bond of Mr. Bonfield, for \$5,000, as Corption Counsel, previously mentioned in The
gunz was approved, on motion of Ald. Thompt of the Thirteenth Ward.

petition was presented by George W. Quintard
co., sking for \$21,670.07 for alleged damages
extras for delays, etc., caused by the city and
injunction of the American Bridge Company,
the building of the West Side Pumping Works.

Bearons said that as a member of the Fiis the building of the West Side Pumping Works.

Ald Pearsons said that as a member of the Fimice Committee, he thought that the city had
make a final settlement with the gentlemen, and
nothing was said of either damages or extras.

Ald Rosenberg moved to refer the petition to
the Finance Committee.

Ald Ryan moved that it be placed on file, which
mentiod.

Ald. Ryan moved that it be piaced on hie, which providing for the election of a temporary Chairman in the person of Ald. Cook, he to hold over for three months sher the passage of the resolution.

Ald. Callerton and Ryan, with due deference to the chair, said that the charter prevented the selection of a temporary Chairman for any length of use, as the charter says "that the Mayor shall position." After some further discussion, on motion of Ald. Cary, the matter was referred to the indicate Committee.

aliciary Committee.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Ald Ballard offered a resolution transferring the fields avenue thoroughfare to the South Park commissioners for the purpose of making it a mad boulevard, as suggested in THE SUNDAY TRIBUTE. The resolution was referred to the Justiciary Committee. The resolution provides as

Seasons, That for the South Division the avenue have a Michigan avenue, from the north line of harne street to the south line of Thirty-fifth street and hirty-fifth street from the west line of Michigan arount to the west line of Grand boulevard be transferred to the Park Commissioners for immediate imprement the whole to be known as the Grand boule-prement for whole to be known as the Grand boule-

Ald Gilbert offered an ordinance doing away gish the ringing of bells or blowing of whistles on cometives within the city limits. Referred to ecometite on Judiciary.

Ald Gilbert also offered an ordinance in comments with the new State law, compelling all rails trains to run within ten miles an hour within the city limits. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. d. Pearsons offered an ordinance repealing the nance providing for the laying of sidewalks on

Aid. Kyan offered a resolution providing for the

all cost not to exceed \$12. Referred to Finance Committee.

Aid Telly-secred an ordinance authorizing the construction and operation by the Chicago vity kallway Company of a track on South Haisted. The Thirty-minth street to the South Branch of the Chicago River. The ordinance provides that the Company shall minian a double-track railway, with all the necessary turnouts, switches, etc., and that it shall not be constructed until the improvement of the street is suthorized by Council from Archer avenue to Thirty-ninth street. The further stovision for first-class cars and 5-cent fare is made. When the West Division cars are connected, the fare shall not exceed a cents for the entire distance, as provided for by the ordinance of Oct. 2, 1870. The ordinance fartiley compels the Company to here sixten feet of the street in good repair, and concludes with the usual protective enactment supposed to benefit the city. The ordinance was refured to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald Thompson (Thirteenth) presented a petilish from poor people asking that the bread ordinance be so smended not nake the regulation last welph one pound. Referred to the Committee a dadicary.

spati on the Water-Works boile's, and then sell to the city.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported an ordinance providing for laying water-service pipe on Hoyne avenue, between Maisson and Harrison streets. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. Also, an ordinance providing for the pavement of West Lake, families water to Canal street. Passed.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Stewart offered a resolution providing that policemen shall report all defective sidewalks and violation of the Fire ordinance to the proper authorities. Passed.

which he withdrew, in order to allow Ald. Cullerton to bring up the bread ordinance again.

The Chair decided that as Ald. Rawleigh had withdrawn his motion. Ald. Gilbert's motion came up. against which Ald. Cullerton spoke. He thought that the motion to appoint a temporary Chairman, previously introduced, and the motion made by Ald. Gilbert to have the Chair appoint the Committee, meant a reorganization of the Committees in the future, and taking the appointment of the Committees out of the Mayor's hands. It looked like that to him.

Ald. Gilbert claimed that no such move was intended, and that he was willing to refer the whole matter to the Law Department.

That this stage Ald. Lawler rose to a point of order, claiming that Ald. Gilbert'a motion was out of order.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to know what his decision would be in this case.

Ald. McCauley—Allow me to ask you a question?

Ald. Gilbert—Will you allow me a question?

Aid. McCausy—Allow me to the you question?

Ald. Gilbert—Will you allow me a question?

Ald. Cullerton—No sir. I am talking to the Chair, and I am going to see whether the Chair and I are right on this point.

The Chair decided that it took a two-thirds vote to allow the introduction of new trainess.

Ald. Gilbert withdrew his motion.

Ald. Cullerton then attempted to introduce the bread question again, and he was beaten at his own game. His motion was declared out of order on the same ground as Ald. Gilbert's. He then moved to adjourn, which prevailed.

CURRENT OPINION. Under the tombstones two,
Cooper and Tilden, stay;
Under the one the Gine,
Under the other the Bray.

New York Graphic.

We tried reconstruction on the military plan and it gave trouble instead of peace. Two months without bayonets have done more than ten years of bayonets.—Gov. Garber (Rep.) of Mr. Hayes is good enough Democrat for me

Mr. Hayes is good enough Democrat for me. If he continues to deal with the South as he has begun, he will have my support. The soldier element in the South is conservative, and will be glad to follow him.—Gen. John S. Williams (Dem.) of Koilucky.

We do not care whether the Speaker is a Northern, Southern, Western, or Eastern man, provided he is against a protective tariff, and openly in favor of aiding the Southern Pacific Kailroad, and favorable to giving the South a proportionate share of appropriations for harbors and rivers.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

It will grieve the irreconcilable Biaine to learn that Gov. Hampton has appointed, on the recommendation of the Hon. William D. Stewart, of this city, a Republican as Commissioner of South Carolina, resident in Philadelphia. Nothing but a negro-riot will ever restore the spirits of the Senator from Maine.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Blaine is reported to have remarked, the other day, twisting his head toward the White House, "That man has ruined us." Yet it is observable that Blaine is ruining to "that man" a good deal of late. Perhaps, having been "ruined," Blaine is trying to make peace with the White House devastator.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

the White House deviation.

Journal (Dem.).

Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, is not a Bourbon Democrat. He is a Conservative. If he had been a Bourbon, he would have ordered the execution of the Kemper County mob for not properly completing their work by the murder of the mother and the remaining child of the Chisolms. So the case is not as bad as it might have been.

New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep).

New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep).

Gail Hamilton has commenced a newspaper warfare upon the men who defeated her brother-in-law, James G. Blaine, at Cincinnati. Gail's brilliancy and pungency will be recognized by all, but her good taste and discretion will be seriously questioned by many. And Mr. Blaine himself is not doing a wise and discreet thing in permitting bis sister-in-law to continue the attack—that is, if he does permit her and could restrain her.—Denver (Col.) Tribune (Rep.).

The Raymond Gazette cites the poisoning of a The Raymond Gazette cites the poisoning of a

justify, excuse, or palliate the revolting crime by blackening the character of the victims, we will admit that the cases are parallel in at least one particular.—Jacksonville (Miss.) Times (Rep.).

The cablegram specials of the Chicago Times The cablegram specials of the Chicago Times might amount to something very serious, were the Western public in any danger at all of being imposed upon by such preposterous inventions. But they are entirely too thin to defude even an individual of less than average intelligence. These startling war-dispatches are the freshest kind of inland inventions. They have no flavor of salt water about them. In short, they are cooked up in the Times back kitchen, and appear as often as the special cable-cook is sober enough to produce them.—Quincy (IL.) Whig.

Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, has requested the enough to produce them.—Quincy (IU.) Whig.

Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, has requested the Circuit Judge to hold a special term of the Court in Kemper County for the sole purpose of punishing the riotous murderers in that county. The common law of the United States requires the trial of murderers to be had in the county where the offense was committed, and the work of trying and convicting a mob of 200 is not easy, and not often successful. We hope Gov. Stone will make an exception of the ringleaders that destroyed life without regard to age or sex. Senator Lamar's personal, political, and official influence and efforts would be of great service to Gov. Stone, and we may expect they will be given earnestly in the direction.—Memphis (Tenn.) hadianche (Ind. Dem.).

"We shall offer no word of opposition to any

tion.—Memphis (Tenn.) Anatanche (Ind. Dem.).

"We shall offer no word of opposition to any use of Federal soldiers in the South hereafter, and no word of decense or palliation for any of these Southern outrages."—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.——This is a paragraph from an article on the Kemper County (Miss.) affair. Nobody here pretends to defend or palliate "these Southern outrages." That Mississippi affair is not to be palliated or defended. The fact is, that the Democrat is angry because the South is disposed to leave the Last-Ditch or Bourbon Bemocracy. Hence the statement that "We shall offer no word of opposition to any use of Federal soldiers in the South hereafter." Who cares whether you do or not? When the Democrat and its kind might have rendered some service,—by shouldering a musket when Lee and Forrest were in the saddle,—they didn't. We neither wish their help, nor care particularly what they say or think now.—New Orleans Times (Dem.).

The following extracts are taken from a pri-

All. Rawing the Sugar.

In satter saving the Sugar.

In success the Sugar.

I

MARINE NEWS.

No Tidings of the Schooner Moselle, Missing for Two Weeks.

Down, with All on Board.

Notes About the Ill-Fated Pacific.

Moselle as well as the master—from communi-cating with his friends. The missing schooner was in the lumber vtrade, and when she left here a heavy gale from the southeast was blowing, and some fear that she may

ing boats: To Oswego, schr O. Mitchell, corn at 514c. To Montreal, prop Canada, wheat. To Ogdensburg, prop Lowell, corn. To Buffalo, prop Fountain City, corn.

The Orphan Boy is engaged for ore from Escanaba to Asutabula at a low rate.

Vessels are wanted for lumber from Muskegon to Kingston; \$3.75 bid.

The Post last evening reported that rumor had it that there was a ring forming to ship the corn in store as soon as freights and the price of the cereal suited.

store as soon as freights and the price of the cereal suited.

Buppalo, May 25.—On account of the scarcity of vessels coal rates were inclined to be a little stiff. Charters—Serb Harriet Ross, coal to Detroit, 25c; schr St. Peter, cement to Toledo, 4c per bri: prop V. H. Ketchum and schr J. W. Rutter, coal to Chicago, 35c; schr William Crosswaithe, bulk salt to Chicago, p. t.; schr Butcher Boy, lumber from Michigan City to Buffalo, \$3 per m feet; schr G. W. Holt, lumber from Manitowoc to Buffalo, p. t.; schr Butcher Boy, lumber from Michigan City to Buffalo, \$3 per m feet; schr G. W. Holt, lumber from Manitowoc to Buffalo, p. t.; schrs L. L. Watson and Maris Martin, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland. 85c per ton: prop Oakland and consort of four barges, lumber from Bay City to Ohio ports, \$1.50 per m feet. The schr Morning Star has been engaged to take the place of the schr Gifford, which got aground in Georgian Bay, for the season to carry lumber from Perry Sound to Tonawanda, on contract. She will tow the prop Mary Jarceki.

MILWAUKEE, May 26. -No charters. FALLEN THROUGH.
The Boat-Owners' Association has fallen to pieces by reason of the great weight of the surplus tonnage it was trying to carry. This will surprise no one who knew anything about canal affairs. We had no faith in the movement from the begin-We had no faith in the movement from the beginning, but were willing to do what we could toward helping the poor boatmen along. The present depression on the canal is something that will have to work its own cure. The supply of tonnage is about double that needed. When the excess wears out an improvement may be looked for, and not before. Rates now are be for wheat and 4½ for corn, which are the lowest points ever reached.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 26th.

UP-Props Vanderbilt, S. Chamberiain and consort, Belle Cross and barges, Germania and barges, schrs Ontario, Emerald, West Side, J. S. Austin, S. L. Mather, P. S. Marsh, H. Folger, Harfford, Nevada, Cataract, Louisa, Lively, John O'Nell, W. H. Vanderbilt, City of Sheboygan, J. H. Mead, Dreadnaught, Curis, Mary Amelia.

Wind-Southwest; light.

WEATHER-Fine.

On Friday afternoon, while the steamer Flora was coming through the north draw of Broadway bridge, inward bound, she encountered a small vessel under canvas which was also heading for the rame draw, and in endeavoring to keep away fouled with the mainboom of the schr H. A. Kent. The boom entered the starboard wheel-house, completely wrecking it, beside breaking the A frame supporting the shaft. Aside from lost time the damages will amount to about \$200. As the schooner's boom was projecting over the side, it is just probable she may be called upon to foot the bill. —Mitwaukes Sentiust, 28th. IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunz.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 28.—Arrived, props D.

M. Wilson, Osser, Townsend; schrs J. R. Whiting, Frank Perew, Ed Kelly, William B. Ogden.
Cleared, props Cormorant, David W. Rust; schrs.
Charles Wall, L. C. Butts, William B. Ogden.

Passed down, props J. L. Hurd, Annie L. Craig. Passed up, props City of Duluth, Arctic. Weath-er warm. Wind southwest, fresh.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, May 28. — ARRIVED—Prop Jack Robertson, LaSalie, 4,700 bu corn; Merchant, LaSalie, 6,100 bu corn; Lockport, 6,500 bu cats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 155,912 lbs meal; prop City of Henry, Henry, 4,800 bu corn; prop Wanla, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Georgia, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; Ilidor, Henry, 6,000 bu corn. CLEARED—Prop Nashotah, Henry, 162,000 hingles, 10,000 feet lumber; prop Montauk, Lock-port, 12,000 feet lumber.

INJURIOUS STATEMENTS. Such statements as that which appeared in the Evening Journal lately, saying that the tug Martin Green had been dry-docked, when in fact she was orten has not been for a long time, is likely to entail in jury and loss upon owners of tugs, should vessels-owners who may want towing done be un-fortunate to fall in with a copy of the paper con-

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. The schr Cuba arrived from Depeer yesterday with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Clark was an object of interest on account of a little purilistic dispute he had recently. He says he came out first-best, notwithstanding contrary reports.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. The case of the bark Board of Trade against the Mercantile Insurance Company, a report of which will be found in the law columns of The TRIBUNE,

AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE S

the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Simr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Mashua, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Fayorite, Alpena, lumber; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; prop Mashua, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Fayorite, Alpena, lumber; color, sundries; prop Fayorite, Marinette, Color, State Beloit, Pentwater, bark! schr. Regulator, White Lake, lumber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, imber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ser, E. Ellinwood, White Lake, do: schr. Lev! Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jumber; schr Eric. coal; son Anna Tomine, Rowicy's Day, cease posts.

CLEARANCES—Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, 36, 500 bu corn, 500 bris pork, 1,571 bris lard; schr C. O. Barnes, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn; schr Hattle Fisher, Davis Pier, 6 bris flour. 2 bris pork; tug Bismarck, Menekaunce, 10 bris beef. 10 bris pork; tug Bismarck, Menekaunce, 10 bris beef. 10 bris pork S bus cheese; schr R. C. Crawford, Collingwood, 14, 982 bu corn; stmr Alpena, Maskegon, 10 bris pork and aundries: schr Tri-Color, Holland, 500 bu corn, 30 bu oats; prod Peerless, Hancock, 15 bris pork and sundries; schr Regulator, White Lake, 200 bu corn, 200 bu oats, and sandries; prop J. W. Doane, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn; schr Beloit, Perd water, 200 bu corn, 20 bu cota; schr Beloit, Petuwster, 200 bu corn, 20 bu corn; schr Beloit, Petuwster, 200 bu corn.

SARGENT AND PAGE. SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The Grand Jury of Eldorado County have found criminal indictments against the proprietors of the San Francisco Chronicie on complaint of Senator Sargent cisco Chronicis on complaint of Senator Sargent and Congressman Page, based on the publication by that journal of Pinney's statement reflecting on them and the Chronicis's editorial comments thereon. A similar complaint is now under consideration by the Grand Jury of San Joaquin County, at Stockton. The Call to-morrow will publish a communication from Stockton stating the intention of Sargent and Page to bring similar complaints before the Grand Jury of every county in the State that convenes in time for their action, to bring the matter before the public so as to be available as a vindication during the present political campaign. The Grand Jury does not meet in this city until July, when similar action will be taken. The object of bringing complaints in every county is stated to be to give their defense as wide publicity as the charges made against them.

OMAHA APPREHENDS A FALL. OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—The river has rises

A MERE COCKLE-SHELL. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 28.—The schooner New Bedford, twenty feet long, with Capt. Thomas Crapo and his wife on board, sailed today for London. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, which is the smallest that has ever attempted the feat. THE COUNTY BOARD.

Opening the Granite Bids---What the Contractors Say.

The Amount McNeil Wants for Using Large Stone in the Court-House.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, President Holden in the chair, and present the full Board.

WYNEL & SON. The minutes were read and approved, after

wanch the following proposition from McNeil & Son was read and acted upon: We respectfully Son was read and acted upon:

We respectfully submit the following proposition for the pronosed change in the cut-stone work of the basement story of the new Cook County Court-House from three stones in height for each course, each course having a bed equal to one-half its height, as called for by the plans and specifications for the work, to one stone in height for each course, with corresponding measure in the depth of bed of each stone.

Our price for doing the work and furnishing the martial required by the change, as above stated, will be for the basement story the sum of \$45,575 in addition to ur present contract price.

Referred to the Joint Committee.

Several bills were read and referred to the appropriate Committees.

GRANITE.

The followings bids for the granite entrances to the new Court-House were opened and read by the Clerk:

The Hinsdale and Doyle Granite Company's communication stated that the work could not be done or the material furnished within the sixty days specified by the architect, but the price of the Company would be \$149,970, with all granite; with the columns, pliasters, and wainscots omitted, a reduction of \$21,000; steps omitted, a reduction of \$19,000.

could do it is sixy days. He would furnish Pox island red granite or Missouri gray stone for \$130,000.

Mr. McCaffrey asked Mr. Gowan where he was going to get the machinery. Mr. Gowan did not know whether it made any difference where he got his machinery, so long as his bonds were good. Mr. Gowan was among the low bidders.

Mr. Gowan was among the low bidders.

Mr. Gowan stated that there was nobody in the city who had any interest in the Fox Island granite stone, but a competitor who was present stated that Mr. J. R. Bodwell, who was President of the Fox Island Granite Company, and without whose consent not a foot of granite could be taken, was a resident of this city.

Mr. Gowan accepted the correction.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fitzgerald, Architect Egan read the specifications, showing that unless the contractors had finished their stonework within sixty days a forfeiture of \$200 per day would be charged.

Mr. E. R. Brainard, representative of the Burlinston Company, was called in and interviewed regarding what he proposed to do. He said he could have all the material on hand within the specified time, provided the columns and pilasters were formed of marble, but he did not think he could do it if the whole was to be composed of granite.

The representative from the Hinsdale & Doyle Granite Company said he could agree to keep out of the way of the other contractors, which, he presumed, was all that the Board required.

Mr. Gowan was again recalled, and was asked by the architect whether he could furnish granite of the same color, quality, etc., with the Fox-Island granite without the permission of the President, and the latter was now in the city, and could be seen by the Committee to-day.

Mr. Schureman, representative of the Schureman & Hand Company, was interrogated as to his ability to get out the stone. He replied that he could to the work and furnish the material in the proper time.

Mr. Batterson, the representative of the New England Granite Works, stated that he labored un-

do the work and furnish the material in the proper time.

Mr. Batterson, the representative of the New England Grante Works, stated that he labored under difficulties in presenting his bid. He had read in The Chicago Trinuxs that the bids were to be opened the 28th day of June, and afterward found out that the day fixed was the 28th day of May, consequently he had had but one week to figure in. This accounted for his placing his bid so high, because he did not want to jump at it and lose money. He asked for another day in which to study the specifications an look over the bids. He knew he had all the facilities possessed by anybody, but to furnish the stone within the limited time would be next to an utter impossibility, even if he had the men and machinery all upon the grounds.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the representative of the New England Works be allowed one day to look no the specifications, but there was no second, and Mr. Hinsdale "kicked" at being put down in this way. He thought his Company was entitled to some consideration. His bid, he said, was lower some consideration. His bid, he said, was lower than Mr. Batterson's.

Mr. Batterson said that no two concerns in the country could do the work that his Company and the Hinsdale & Doyle Company could do. They and more facilities, and one was about as good as the other. He did not think that the material could be furnished by anybody within the specified time.

time.

The Committee then arose and reported progrea to the Board, —that no action could yet be taken.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Springdale, Leavenworth Co., Kas., May 23.—
You will probably wonder why I, a disinterested person, should take the trouble to collect subscriptions for your paper. [Inclosed \$20 for twenty weekly subscriptions.] I have read The Tribune with pleasure and profit for twelve months, and felt a desire to introduce to my neighbors that which has been no pleasing to myself. I like it on account of its straightforward and manly tone, its general political principles, its foreign and domestic news, and without being considered a "religious cuss." I like it for the fair and honest way in which it treats and speaks of religion. Judging from their papers, there are editors who seem to think it an indispensable factor in the sum total required to turn out a newspaper, that they should ridicule religion and all religious movements, and unblushingly taunt a man because he happens to claim the right to judge for himself, especially if their judgment differs from his.

W. S.

"SORE HEADS." "SORE HEADS."

So long as people persist in "testing" everything they hear of, or see advertised, to cure catarrh, so long they must expect "sore heads" with an aggravation and complication of the malady. If the drowning man refuse to grasp the rope thrown him, but foolishly trust to straws, can any one be blamed but himself? The safe and certain means of cure are offered the afflicted in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which has been a standard remedy for years, and there is no sympathy for those who refuse it and still suffer. One bottle often gives complete relief, though obstinate cases may rectibe use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Di ery to purify the blood. Dr. Pierce's Memdum-Books are given away at drug-stores.

AMUSEMENTS. THE SALE OF

SEASON TICKETS TO THE GREAT

This Evening, at 6 o'clk, AND THE SALE OF

Single Admissions WILL BEGIN

To-morrow (Wednesday) Morning At 8 o'clock, at the Store of the CHICAGO MUSIC CO., HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

onday, May 28, every evening, and Wedness Saturday Matiness. The Management announces with extreme gratification the perfection of arrangements whereby the Charming Actress MISS RATE CLAYTON is enabled to appear in her famous original creation of UUISE. THE BLIND GIRL, as played by her at the Union Square Theatre, New York, over 400 times, it that most successful dramatic work THE TWO ORPHANS. Prices as usual. June 4, Den Thompson in Joshua Whitcomb, entirely reconstructed. Thurs day Afternoon, Benefit of Frank L. Goodwin.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE SUCCESS. LEONARD GROVER'S CHICAGO COMEDY, OUR BOARDING HOUSE ROBSON, CRANE, RANKIN STRONG CAST OF COMEDY STARS, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, and continuing every evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

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LE COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE

The EMPEROR OF PRESTIDIGITATEURS, commencing WEDNESDAT EVENING, May 30, and continuing every evening, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOX office opens for sale of seats THIS MORNING.

POPULAR PRICES.

ADELPHI THEATRE. THRONGED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES! HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. 50 EMINENT ETHIOPIAN STARS,
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SUMMER RESORTS. ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN RESORT, Cresson Springs Hotel.

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Trains Eastward and Westward (Great Pennsylvanis Central) stop at Cresson almost every half-hour.

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Superintendent, Junion Depot Hotel, Pittaburg. **Manhanset House** Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.

This beautiful Sesside Resort opens for the JUNE 9. FRED H. GOULD. Prov'rs PICEON COVE HOUSE,
Cape Ann, Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of
ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann, etc. Grand of woods,
driving, fabring, basting, etc. Good stabling,
Take Eastern Righton of Tom Boston.
MRS. ELLEN S. ROBINSON & CO. FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Fairbanks & Chapin is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. R. FAIRBANKS.
E. F. CHAPIN. The business of the above firm will be continued by E. F. Chapin, under the style of E. F. Chapin & Co. 90 LaSalle-st., Chicago, May 26, 1877. MEDICAL.

REST FOOD FOR INFANTS. HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOUR-ISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIVE AND CON-VENIENT FORM. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

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Wassia, in the days of Chicago's most extraordi-ary protectly, it was thought profitable and wise to as out and locate at great distances from the centre rers the limits of the city, large tracts and terri-ories of land, bought and contracted for at extrava-sum of fabulous rates, for the purpose of parks; and wassias. The people are excessively taxed for this reticular improvement, and money is being continu-rational trappovement, and money is being continu-ty granted by the Park Commissioners for the beau-

violation of the Fire ordinance to the proper authorities. Passed.

Aid. Parcop offered a resolution providing lamppout for Ada, from Randolph to Madison street, lefered to Committee on Gas.

Aid. Gilbert suggested that the Council proceed to the election of a Sergean-at-Arms.

Aid. Pearsons suggested the name of Col. James.

Aid. Rawleigh thought Ald. Gilbert would be the man for the place.

Aid. Gilbert—Thank you.

The matter was laid over for future reference, and the regular order of business continued.

The matter of widening the river at Harrison street again came up in the shape of a report from the Committee of Streets and Alleys of the West bivision, allowing Bennett 20,000 damages for the syment of fourteen feet of land taken from him.

Aid. Pearsons called attention of the Council to the fact that the property instead of being damaged of the straightening of the river had been benefied.

Aid. Balasse was above an interest that the control of the river had been benefied.

Fears Entertained that She Has Gone

Log of the Steamer Peerless, with Some

The Vessel-Owners Wake Up at Last-Navigation Notes and Items from Other Ports.

THE MOSELLE MISSING. THE MOSELLE MISSING.

Fallure to learn anything concerning the schr
Moselle, that left this port two weeks ago to-day
for Little Traverse, and the fact that the relatives
and friends of the master and crew are making repeated and very anxious inquiries concerning the
absent ones, make it look as if the vessel had gone
down or met with some disaster which has prevented Capt. Lane—who is the owner of the

large number of miners in Illinois, employed to take the places of workmen who ball struck for higher wages, in extensation of the Kemper-County massacre of prisoners. If the Gazette will now tell us of a single newspaper, either Republican or Democrat, that has attempted to justify extense or pullifact the revolution or institution.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The market was dull at 21/40 31/4c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 17,000 bu wheat and 50,000 bu corn on the following boats: To Oswego, schr O. Mitcheil, corn at

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pont Hunon, May 28.—Down—Props Arabia,
Japan, Jay Gould. Newburgh, Graves and tow, Jennie and tow, Araxes and tow; schrs Hercules, Louisa, Albatross, C. G. Meisel. Ur-Props Vanderbilt, S. Chamberiain and con-

OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—The river has risen four feet ten inches since Saturday. It is now thirteen feet ten inches. Serious fears are entertained that it will cut a channel across the bend immediately in front of the city, which will throw the whole body of water against the bottom above the bridge, with a fall of eight feet in one a half miles, and doubtless carry away the whole bottom above the bridge.

A North Side sign reads: "Borders wanted fer sched Roams do let." The Post promises some rich developening concerning the Sullivan trial.

ard Grover's "Boarding-House" combine uartered at the Tremont House. At a meeting of Company H. First Regiment, I. S. G., held last evening. Charles S. Diehl was unanimously elected Captsin of the company, and F. E. Ruce Second Lieutenant.

Mrs. Fournier, a French lady residing with her daughter at No. 247 Halsted street, was yesterday afternoon seriously, if not fatally, injured by falling through a porch to the ground, a distance of aftern feet.

of afteen feet.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was, at 8 a. m., 67 deg.; 10 a. m., 69; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 63. Barometer

at 8 a. m., 30.23; 8 p. m., 30.10.

The Union League Club of the Third Ward held a meeting last night, but as all their doings were strictly private nothing is known, outside of the membership, as to the business transacted or discussed. Public meetings are held Saurday nights.

The Sherman House office was yesterday further pictorially embellished by an excellent crayon irawing of the head of the Hon. Long John Wentworth. The picture hangs against the wall behind he office counter and between Abe Lincoln and Long John's prize built. The likeness is remarkably good.

ociety of Physicians and Surgeons met at ind Pacific last evening. Dr. Etheridge in ir, and Dr. Sawyer, Secretary. Drs. C. G. ad C. H. Loverwell were elected members. S. Jewell read a paper on the "Diagno-st of Lesion in Hemiplegia," which was interest to the profession, and elicited con-

here was a rumor current yesterday that Gen.
es had had a fight with Sitting Bull, but where
i when was not stated. An inquiry of Lieut.
a. Sheridan revealed the fact that such a story
is current, but nothing had been heard of it at
itary headquarters in this city. He did
place much confidence in the story,
if such a fight had taken place, he would most
ily have been informed of it and as to its reis. He thought it possible that Gen. Miles ennetred two or three of Sitting Bull's tepees
ch had been left behind. Gen. Miles' expediin up to the month of the Tongue and Little Big
in Rivers will do doubt, however, be fruitful of
d results, and Sitting Bull's band is likely to
a be captured if he and his gang are not already
be clutches of the United States troops.

sclutches of the United States troops.

member of the Board of Trustees of the Town
bero left that village last year, and Mr. E. S. Oswas elected to the vacancy by the Board for
mexpired term, as provided in the town charThe opponents of Mr. Osgood, in the town,
election last month, put a man named Race
mination for the office and "elected" him,
laguod and his friends declining to make oppoit, declaring Osgood to be legally a Trustee
to vacancy to exist. A dead-lock ensued in
ourd, there being three for Osgood and three
tace. Finally the matter was referred by
ment to the Hon. H. B. Hurd, who decided
the predecessor of Osgood having removed, the
l had acted legally in electing the latter to the
toy, and that the office belongs to him. The
Clerk then further complicated the affair by
mixing Race.

merical race.

Le gentlemen composing the culinary class in metropolitan society have long thought it addie that the profession from which the noble that the profession from which the noble aty of Cook derives its name should be organized incorporated into something like a socialities the other learned professions. To this end was given that the cooks of Chicago would for organization into a society for mutual aid protection at No. 228 Clark street last evening o'clock. Owing to insufficient notice, only

their proposed society to the breeze—in fact, shake their ragout—very soon; that the united cooks would be placed upon a salad foundation; and that co-peration would secure to each his just dessert. A variety of suits will be begun in a day or two by Mr. H. S. Critchell, the insurance agent, against the parties who are responsible for the cumbrous and gandy van which belongs to Spaulding's soap-factory, and which has been perambulating the streets for a few days back. One of these is to be brought under the city ordinance for obstructing streets, and another for exemplary damages. Yesterday afternoon this concern was drawn up in front of an establishment on Washington street, pear

suscritcing streets, and another for exisary damages. Yesterday afternoon this ern was drawn up in front nestablishment on Washington street, near klin, and succeeded in effectually frightening Critchell's horses, and putting in peril not ly the life of the animal, but that of the nist of the buggy. It is understood also that trous other horses were frightened yesterday a the concern was driving through the South streets, but it is not known that any scrious ta have happened. A few months ago, when what similar concerns were driving through treets, belonging to theatrical or other establishes, an energetic protest was made to the aby the citizens, and the nuisance was stoporthe time being. It is to be hoped that Mr. hell's energetic action in this case will prevent tition of a very annoying mode of advertigation.

processors are sense as the sense of the heart at her residence on Park co. Mrs. Esq., died yesterday morning of valvular uses of the heart at her residence on Park co. Mrs. Ayer's demise was no doubt hastened grief for the death of her husband, to whom was devotedly attached. She had suffered long severely from the fatal disease which carried away finally, and scute attacks had been not uquent; still she had survived so many that family trusted she might still be spared to may finally, and scute attacks had been not uquent; still she had survived so many that family trusted she might still be spared to may finally, and scute attacks had been not uquent; still she had survived so many that family trusted she might still be spared to may suddenly attacked by a parox-of pain in her heart, and her. Mr. John Ayer, who slept in a room near by, at once summoned. As he entered his mother's timent he found her suffering intensely, but a and entirely conscious. She said: "Johnny, a dying." He replied: "Oh! mother, I can-resouncile myself to the thought of your dying!" he said this, Mr. Ayer placed a glass of brandy as mother's lips, but, almost before it touched a, she fell back dead. The family will have redoubled sympathy of their friends, and of community at large, in this their second great cition within a very brief time. The funeral icres will be held at the late residence of deed Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

DECORATION-DAY.

meeting of the General Decoration Committee held at the Grand Pacific last evening.

he Finance Committee reported that it had revet 3550, or enough to bear all the decoration enses exclusive of music, and that several colors had not reported.

The Committee on the Oakwood Cemetery decoration of \$40 to defray expenses, which was noted.

secoration, and the Finance Committee was intructed to pay all their necessary expenses.

Adjourned for one week.

Adjourned for one week.

The Union Veteran Club also met, but did little
mainess. Gen. Beem informed the Club of the
transpenents which had been made for Decorationbay, and Messre. Tyrell, Cole, and Carrall preented the badges to be used on the occasion, which
were received with thanks.

The flowers for Calvary and Rosehill Cemeteries,
which are intended to be used in the decoration of
the soldiers graves in those cities of the dead tomorrow, will arrive at the Veteran Club hasdquarters, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 10 o'clock this
morning. Ladies desiring to assist in arrainging
thum into crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., will
be gratefully appreciated by those who have the
transpensents in charge.

M. Ada ia; John Telling, ee; S. J. Holton draff, Fo

THE GRAND JURY.

The special venire for a Grand Jury, issued Saturday, was returned into the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and a jury was impaneled. No one seemed to know what the jury had been called for, but there was a feeling around that some great exigency had arisen demanding it, for while juries are frequent enough, as a rule, they are composed of men who make a living in performing jury service, hence cannot be trusted always to diligently inquire into matters of the utmost public concern. The calling of a special jury, then, was interpreted to mean that there was something of importance to come before it, and something which it would not be safe to trust to a body selected by the County Board. The jury impaneled was composed as follows: John Tyrrell, loan agent; H. G. Powers, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Wiley M. Egan, vessel owner; E. P. Hall, of the firm of C. P. Kellogg & Co.; W. H. Fitch, dry-goods merchant; L. Z. Leiter, of the firm of Field, Letter & Co.; E. Reed; C. H. Vermeyer, agent for the Lafin & Rand Powder Company; William Stewart, of Stewart & Aldreh, grocere; D. B. Shipman, white lead manufacturer; G. B. Marsh, of the firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co.; G. C. Morton, of Clement, Morton & Co., clothiers; Conrad Seipp, brewer; F. D. Gray, of Gray Brothers; R. J. Walshe, tallor; J. H. Perry; W. C. D. Grannia, wholesale grocer: A. N. Eddy; George Scott, of Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co., dry goods; W. D. Kerfoot, real estate; Fred Hoppel, jeweler; Franklin MacVeagh, wholesale grocer.

The Court appointed L. Z. Leiter as foreman, but he begged to be excused, and John Tyrell was selected for the position. The jury was then sworn in and briefly instructed by the Court, and a moment later was accurely locked in its room. State's Attorney Mills accompanied the jury-makers—the County Board—with much favor. They were not jealous at all, but it cannot be said that all of them took a hopeful view of the situation, especially such as had had an apple out of the gray and the court. Howe the situation of the firm o

THE CITY-HALL.

nse receipts were only \$300 yesterday. Eight new cases of and two deaths from scarlet ever were reported at the Health Department resterday.

Th Comptroller yesterday borrowed \$7,000 upon time revenue warrants payable in one year with time revenue warrants payable in one year with interest at 6 per cent.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$570 from the City Collector, \$9, 195 from miscellaneous sources, and \$5, 530 from the Water Department. The water-office was crowded all day yesterday with persons desirous of paying up before June 1, and thereby saving the 10 per cent penalty added after that date.

James Cavanangh, chief of the Muskegon, Mich., Fire-Department, and Christopher Ahrens, a Cin-cinnati fire-engine builder, were among the Fire-Department guests yesterday. The two self-propelling fire-engines ordered some months ago were shipped about a week ago from the manufactory in Manclesser, N. Y. They are therefore expected here ere long.

Therefore expected here are long.

Fire-Marshal Benner is dissatisfied that there is not a stricter inspection made of and a closer watch kept over buildings where combustibles are kept, and over factories of all kinds, and says that the fire of yesterday morning should never have occurred. It falls to the lot of the Superintendent of Buildings to inspect and keep in a state of inspection all the buildings in the city. With two men to do the work, it must of course be thoroughly done.

. The Health Department reports 126 deaths for the week ending May 26, —a decrease of 17 from The Health Department reports 126 deaths for the week ending May 26,—a decrease of 17 from previous week, and increase of 7 over corresponding week last year. There were among these 71 males, 55 females; 21 married, and 105 single; white, 122; colored, 4. Twenty-one were natives of Chicago; 49 residents of foreign origin; non-resident Americans, 34; 6 Irish; 6 Germans; 3 Norwegians, 3 Swedes; 2 English; 1 Italian, and 1 Canadian. Five deaths resulted from accident, 10 died at the Foundlings Home, 2 at County Hospital, and 1 each at 8t. Luke's Hospital, Protestant Orphan Asylum. Mercy Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and Home for the Friendless.

ers' Hospital, and Home for the Friendless.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Charles Camente, a two-story dwelling, corner Centre and Fremont streets, to cost \$2,500; the Wilson Packing Company, a two-story and basement engine-room, 44x90 feet, Nos. 178 and 180 South Clinton street, to cost \$2,800; Philip Gramer, a two-story dwelling, 21x90 feet, No. 404 West Superior street; Jacob C. J. Furst, two two-story and basement stone front dwellings, 25x50 feet each, on West Congress street, near Ashland avenue, to cost \$4,000 cach; Malcom McNeill, three three-story and basement stone front dwellings, 20x47 feet each, Nos. 645, 647, and 649 Michigan avenue, to cost \$5,200 each; A. J. Sneil, eight two-story and basement stone front dwellings, 17x52 feet each, corner of Randolph and Ada streets, to cost \$2,500 each.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Catskin was hanging on the skirts of the "Ring"

It appears that the discharge of Bailiff Dooley, announced Sunday, has been recalled for the present. He has been transferred, however. Bailiff Moran takes his place in the Criminal Court for the

Moran takes his place in the Criminal Court for the present.

The Special Committee of the Board appointed to examine the accounts of Treasurer Huck reported yesterday, and the report was sent to the Finance Committee. That Committee will examine it today and report further Thursday.

The announcement of Bailiff Billings' death, it appears, was premature, for he was at his post yesterday. It was all a mistake in name, —a typographical error is a good excuse. It was Nelison, not Billings, who died, and it was the former, not the latter, who was buried Sunday. Billings is good for many years to come.

THE GRANITE BIDS.

The bids for the proposed granite work on the new Court-House were opened yesterday, and, for the next few days, there promises to be some lively wire-pulling. The favorite of the "Ring," it appears, did not succeed in bidding as low as some others, and, inasmuch as he has said that he would not take the contract unless his bid was the lowest, etc., the "Ring" is at sea. The bids range from \$129,000 to \$171,000, and the bidders, as far as known, are responsible. None of them, however, can comply with the specifications requiring the work to be completed in sixty days, which was well known by the "Ring," and the letting of the work was purposely deferred, as it has been, to give McCaffrey's "machinery" an advantage. The bids were received with considerable surprise, and the questions asked bidders about machinery, owning quarries, etc., reminded one of the ruse adopted to give Walker the stone contract a year ago when all bidders were required to pledge adquarry as security to the county. Walker did not pledge his quarry, however, because he could not, and the same will be the result in the granite work. The Committee on Public Bulldings and Public Survice will be locked up this afternoon to consider the bids. Several of its members were locked up last night in the same interest.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All members of the Hannibal Guards will assem-ble at the Davis House, No. 119 Fourth avenue, this evening at 8:30 o'clock, to transact important business pertaining to decoration ceremonies to-morrow, also the reception at Greenebaum's Hall

A challenge lecture in favor of tobacco will be delivered by J. Irving Crabbe, editor of The Leaf. Thursday evening, at the Temperance Hall, 211 West Madison street, entitled "Tobacco a Blessing to Mankind." Open discussion, led by Dr. Duncanson, will follow. Seats free. Ladies invited.

"The Relation of Italy Toward the Pope," in the College Lecture-Hall, 103 State street, Thursday evening. Mr. Monti, who was in Italy in an official capacity when the change in the temporal position of the Pope took place, is most competent to give authoritative information respecting the treatment of the Pope and the Catholic Church by the Italian Government, in regard to which there are so many erroneous impressions. Mr. Monti is "The Young Sicilian" introduced by Longfellow in his "Tales of the Wayside Inn."

CRIMINAL.

Daniel F. Hayes, charged with having obtained a lot of goods from Claffin & Co., of New York, on alse pretenses, while he was a resident of Con-

John Mulvey, only 13 years of age, is locked up at the West Tweifft Street Station, charged with the larceny of a watch and clothing from his father, Michael Mulvey, of No. 110 West Fifteenth street. The youngster is incorrigible, and will probably go to the Reform School.

probably go to the Reform School.

Elijah McDonald, a butcher doing business on State street, near Forty-first, was yesterday arrested by Detective Simmons upon a charge of bigamy, preferred by his first wife, a resident of St. Chrrles, Ia., with whom he never lived happily. His present wife, by whom he has one child, appears to be quite an amiable woman, and grieves greatly over her misfortunes.

greatly over her misfortunes.

M. Bremen, of 502 South Jefferson street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with having failed to erase the stampe on six empty tobacco-pails. Continued until to-day on \$500 bail. William Breckenridge, of 443 South Canal street, was charged with having gone one better than Bremen. On investigation it was discovered that there was no fraudulent intent, and the case was dismissed.

was dismissed.
Yesterday's Tribung mentioned the fact that on Saurday a prominent railway official had been arrested on the charge of having induced, by fraudulent representations, several English capitalists to invest largely in an Illinois road, The party in question is F. E. Hinkely, ex-President of the Chicago & Paducah Road. He claims that the proceeding is an attempted "snap judgment." An Englishman named Fisher is the complainant, and asserts he and others lost \$165,000. The case comes up this morning before Justice D Wolf. asserts he and others lost 2103,000. The case comes up this morning before Justice D'Wolf.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Charles White, Charles Smith, Charles Moon, Jennie Retiey, Millie Copeland, Henry Campbell, John Smith, sixty days each in the House of Correction; Patrick Mullins, Lizzie Williams, Mike O'Reilly, Patrick Ponsipy, Ahn Dillon, thirty days each; G. R. Simms, swinding \$50 fine: John Garrity and Abe Schell, holding up and robbing a ''pal' mamed George Duval obt of \$345; Louis Peterson, M. H. Bennett, Williams, Ledderman, and William Sullivan, the lodging-house robbers who went through the pockets of Cummings Cheney, of Hyde Park, \$2,000 each to the Criminal Court; Wilhe Wallace, George Shafer, of the Homer Stewart gang, \$500 to June 7; Matida Gitzka, larceny of a set of jewelry from Barbara Deinhart, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Price, attempt to burglarize the residence of T. P. Dodd, No. 920 Bowen avenue, \$300 ditto. Justice Morrison held William Donovan and William Finnegar'in \$500 bail for the larceny of a harman from John Howlett's here in the rear of No. iam Finnegan'in \$500 bail for the larceny of a har ness from John Howlett's barn in the rear of No 26 Gurley street.

SUBURBAN.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall resterday afternoon, all present.

President Bensley then presented the following

President Bensley then presented the following veto.

In accordance with provisions contained in Sec. 2, of Chap. 30, of the Revised Ordinances of the village, I herewith return to you two ordinances, one entitled an ordinance authorizing the Chicago City Railway Company to lay double tracks of the control of the contro a private corporation, our finest and most highly improved avenues without requiring that corporation to
furnish any means whatever for the transportation of
freight or passengers, is an absurdity of the most giaring character, and would very justly lay this Board
open to the imputation—of incapacity or fraud.
Again, if there were no mischief in
these ordinances themselves, the precedent
that would thereby be established, of throwing
awy wast and valuable privileges without exacting
from the beneficiary suitable sateguards to the rights
and interests of the people, is too greats a burden for any
future. For the foregoing reason, and believing that
the veto power is one to be used in cases where more
careful consideration might lead to different resuits, I
exercise it in this instance, and return the ordinance to

on with my veto.
The President was instructed to advertise for bids
or a two-foot sewer between Forty-second and
orty-fourth streets, the payment to be made out
f the old fund entitled the Reform-School Drain

Bridget Lewis had delivered the subpenas to Sheriff Kern, and that some of the witnesses had been served. Mr. Reed held that the affidavit was insufficient, as it was immaterial, if there was a conspiracy, whether it was perfected at Sweetles' house at the time stated or at some other time or place. He argued against this continuance as the third one asked by the defense, and it would be bijustice to ask the people's witnesses to come here again. Mr. Hamilton, for the defense, urged that all known of the conspiracy was through the press, and it was based on a plot alleged to have been concoted at Sweegles' house on Nov. 5. He claimed no lack of diligence on the part of the defense in securing witnesses. The Court held that the important point in the affidavit was the allegation regarding a conspiracy. If the prosecution would admit that the witnesses would swear as a fact that the conspiracy was not formed at Sweegles' house on the night of Nov. 5, he would disallow the affidavit and the conspiracy was not formed at Sweegles' house on the night of the 5th of November. The defense asked the further adminsion that there was no conspiracy at any other place that night, but the prosecution refused to concede that, and, on the admission above stated, the case went to trial. There was considerable difficulty in securing a jury. Nine were challenged or excused for causes, and three remain to be finally passed upon to-morrow. The court adjourned until 9 o'clock a m. It is expected that to-morrow will be principally occupied in securing a jury. It is hard to find twelve men Fund.

A few sidewalk ordinances were passed.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Martin Flavin and other saloon-keepers asking that the license be reduced to \$32, reported that the licenses should be reduced. The vote stood: For the reduction, Clark, Farrell, Wheeler, President Bensley; against the reduction, Col. Raynor and Abram Mitchell. The license was reduced. finally passed upon to-morrow. The court adjourned until 9 o'clock a.m. It is expected that to-morrow will be principally occupied in securing a jury. It is hard to find twelve men in this county who have not read of the case and expressed an opinion. The court-room was crowded to-day during the proceedings.

In the Circuit Court this morning Milton Forbes, one of the parties under indictment for conspiracy to secure the release on straw bail of Hughes and Mullins, the Lincoln tomb-robbers, gave bail for his future appearance, and was released from jail. His bond was signed by Thomas E. Courtney, of Chicago, who is a contractor for the erection of the Feeble-Minded Asylum at Lincoln.

stood: For the reduction, Clark, Farrell, Wheeler, President Bensley; against the reduction, Col. Raynor and Abram Mitchell. The license was reduced.

Thirty-one applications for saloon and six for billiard licenses were granted. Four were recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. Farrell offered a resolution that Mr. Beaty be discharged from the office of Superintendent of Public Works, to take place June 1. Mr. Beaty was allowed pay until May 15.

Hereafter all persons engaged in hauling sand, gravel, etc., will pay a license of \$10.

Last evening one of the most brilliant parties of the Hyde Park season was given to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Taylor, at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Van H. Higgins, on Hyde Park avenue, Kenwood. The object of the party was to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who, with their family, are to leave for Europe to-day, sailing from New York, June 2, on the steamer City of Berlin, and remaining in Europe for about one year. The house was beautifully decorated with dowers. The amusements of the evening consisted of dancing, cards, acting charades, and music. The following persens were present: Mr. and Mrs. James P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Thrall, Mr. and Mrs. James Smale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Thrall, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Waldron, Mss Ada Waldron, Misses Waite, Miss Rositter, *ake Forest, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Mary Barker, Mrs. Danker, Mrs. Mary Barker, Mrs. Hempetead, Messrs George and William Barry, Mr. James Long.

The party for Europe leaving Hyde Park to-day will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Harnes Pairman, Mr. Brooke White, of England, and Mr. James Long.

The party for Europe leaving Hyde Park to-day will consist of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Taylor and two daughters: Miss Irene and Miss Repricing the forsule of the sole of the tracks swept from the Rock Island Railroad care took fire some days

Mrs. Horatio L. Waite and Master Harry Waite.

LAKE.

The manure on the side of the tracks swept from the Rock Island Railroad cars took fire some days back. Yesterday Col. Foster, the Superintendent and engineer, ordered out the hose company, who worked right violently and successfully to extinguish the hames.

HIGHLAND PARK.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Reeves celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Downs. The rooms were trimmed in a nest and tasteful manner, and the large number present

marriage, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Downs. The rooms were trimmed in a neat and tasteful manner, and the large number present spent a great part of the time in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and in social converse with each other. After a bountiful supper, a speech was made by Prof. Weston, who, after a few remarks, presented the golden gift of silence. He was followed by Mr. Wrenn, and Mr. A. D. Titsworth, brother of Mrs. Reeves, was then called for. He was followed by Mr. Wrenn, and Mrs. A. D. Titsworth, brother of Mrs. Reeves, was then called for. He went back to May 20, 1827, rehearing the circumstances in a very interesting way, after which he presented the aged couple with a golden gift from the immediate relations.

Besides a large number of friends and relatives from Chicago there were present Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthumond, Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Streeter, the Misses Jarvis. Weston. Allen, Leslie, Streeter, Middleton, Haker. Temple, Wakefield, Beebe. Denison, and Mossrs. Wenn, Hall, Coe, Banks, Denison. Butler, Bingham, and others. Prof. Weston and twenty five of the young ladies from the seminary were present.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Alleged Tomb-Robbers Brought Up for Trial at Springfield, Ill.

An Ineffectual Prayer for a Continuance to Secure Witnesses.

Governor of Pennsylvania Issues Death-Warrants for Nine Murderers.

Sixteen Man-Slayers Now Awaiting Execution in the Keystone State.

Two Murders Committed Yes terday in New York City.

THE ALLEGED TOMB-ROBBERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—In the Sangu mon Circuit Court this morning the attorneys for the defense in the case of Mullen and Hughes, the Lincoln tomb-robbers, asked that the case be continued from day to day until the arrival of the witnesses they expected. The Court, Judge Zane, overruled the motion, and decided that the case should be heard at 2 o'clock p. m., unless good cause should be pre-sented for a continuance. At that hour the Hon. Alf. Orendorff, on behalf of the defense, renewed their motion. The Hon. C. H. Reed, of Chicago, of counsel for the prosecution, objected. He insisted that the defense, if desiring a continuance, should present an affidavit show-ing good reasons for the delay. The people's witnesses were here, and were ready for trial.

The Hon. L. F. Hamilton, on the part of the defense, said the witnesses on that side had not yet responded to the subponas issued for them and delivered for service to the Sheriff of Cook County. He inquired which charge the people would prosecute on. Mr. Reed said they would first try the conspiracy case, which is based on a separate indictment, the other being for larceny The Court said the case had been set for 2 o'clock, and must be disposed of. If good the case must now proceed. He would allow the defense time for the preparation davit. Counsel and prisoners retired, and, after more than an hour's consultation, returned and presented an affidavit stating: "The defendants cannot safely proceed to trial because of the absence of P. F. Ryan, T. C. Tato, Henry Hughes, Daniel Hughes, Michael Hickey, Dennis mons, Davis, a policeman, Frank Mar-tenus, Bridget Lewis, Frank Wilden, R.

mons, Davis, a policeman, Frank Martenus, Bridget Lewis, Frank Wilden, R. C. Bennett, James Shaw, James Carroll, Herbert Nelson, John P. Barnes, Boyington, of Bovington & Murphy, James Caveney, James C. Chase, Peter Casey, John Murphy, Joseph Shultz, F. Hotch, and James B. Kennedy, who are material witnesses," etc.; further, that they "are informed that witnesses for the prosecution will swear that the alleged conspiracy was concocted and entered into on the night of the 5th of November, 1876, at the house of one Sweegles, at about 9 o'clock of said day, and that certain plans to rob the tomb of Abraham Lincoln were formed at that time, and which were afterwards carried out at Springfield, Ill., the affiants being then present and taking part in said plan. Affiants expect to prove by Fatrick Ryan, James Carroll, and James Kennedy, that affiants were not at any meeting at Sweegles," etc. They expect to prove by Frank Hatch and McManners that Sweegles was confined in the Penitentiary of Wisconsin for an infamous crime; by Bennett that they, the affiants, came to Springfield on lawful business, and not to rob the tomb; by Bridget Lewis, that Sweegles offered to secure the acquittal of affiants if she would pay \$2,000, and to prove that Detective Tyrrell originated the pilot for the tomb robbery; by the rest to prove their good and Tyrrell and Sweegles' bad character." The affidavit was not formally filed, the counsel for the defense amended it so as to cover the exception. Three of the witnesses—Tato and Daniel and Henry Hughes—were stated to live in Iroquois County. The affidavit further alleged that Mrs. Bridget Lewis had delivered the subpenas to Sheriff Kern, and that some of the witnesses—and one served. Mr. Reed held that the affidavit was not formally if there was a conspiracy, whether it was persent and particular the was membered in the affidavit further alleged that Mrs. burglary at the November term of the Coles' Circuit Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. He was not 18 years of age whe convicted. The petition for his pardon was signed by the Circuit Judge, State's Attorney, Mai J. A. Connoily, the members of the General Assembly from Coles, and other prominent citizens of the county. TEXAS BRIGANDAGE. NEW ORLEANS, May 28 .- The Galveston New Corpus Christi special says word was received to-day of the murder of Francisco G. Flores, a prominent citizen of San Diego, and his son Te barcio. The robbers were eight in number, all Mexicans. They secured \$700 in money. The same party captured U. Latt, President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, Mr. Lewis, and a driver, named Mayo, robbed them of all the money and jewelry on their persons, and stripped them of their clothes. The country is alarmed and hunting for the robbers.

NEW YORK, May 28.—To-night a Frenchman named Baptiste Schnaezler shot and mortally wounded his wife, Francoise, and seriously injured Mrs. Mary Iselin, at No. 120 Prince street. He then attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by the arrival of police who was a likely of police who was

He then attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by the arrival of police, who arrested him. Mrs. Iselin's wound is not believed to be fatal. The shooting originated out of a quarrel between the husband and wife, in consequence of which the latter left her home and took up her residence with Mrs. Iselin, who thus incurred the displeasure of the husband.

This afternoon, during a quarrel, Thomas Ryan, a barkeeper, stabbed and killed Michael Moriarty, an upholsterer.

WHOLESALE HANGING. Dispatch to New York Heraid. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 22.—Gov. Hartraft

Harriseluce, Pa., May 22.—Gov. Hartraft to-day issued warrants for the execution of nine murderers, eight of whom are Molle Maguires, as follows: Alexander Campbell, convicted of complicity in the killing of John P. Jones, "mine boss," at Lansford, Carbon County; James Carroll, Hugh McGehan, James Boyle, and James Roarity, convicted of the murder of Benjamin F. Yost, a policeman, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill County; Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, and Patrick Tully, convicted of the murder of Alexander W. Rea, superintendent of a colliery in Columbia County.

Campbell will be hanged at Mauch Chunk on the 21st of June, in company with Michael Doyle and Edward Kelly, concerned in the same murder with him and "Yellow Jack" Donahue, the murderer of Morgan Powell, a mining boss. Carroll, McGehan, Doyle, and Roarity will expatiate their crime on the same day, on the same gallows from which Thomas Munier, the murderer of William Sanger and James Urens, mining bosses, will be suspended. There is a probability that Thomas Duffy, who assisted in killing Yost, will be added to the list, which would swell the number to be hanged on the 21st of June to eleven; six at Pottaville, four at Mauch Chunk, and one at Wilkesbarre. All the men murdered were the victims of the most brutal and cowardly assassinations.

The time for the execution of Hester, McHugh, and Tully is fixed for the 9th of August next, on which day Thomas Francis Curley, who broke the skull of Miss Whithy, of Montgomery

EMBEZZLEMENT. SANDUSKY, O., May 28 .- It was officially announced in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, Ohio, to-day, that the Grand Jury for the present term of court had found eleven indictments for embezzlement against John S. Farlow, of Boston, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. It is currently reported that he purioined or embezzled great sums of money from said railroad, and appro-priated such money to his own use. THE GREAT GRAB.

ATTEMPTED FILICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. KENKUK, Is., May 28.—A man named Robert

Wallsmith, while under the influence of liquor,

assaulted his son, aged 19, with an ax, this after

noon, inflicting serious, if not fatal, injuries. A hatchet was also used in the attack, and, after

ONE YEAR FOR MURDER.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 28.—John Leonard, a well-known Chicago thief, was arrested in St.

GUBERNATORIAL PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—The trial of Henry Southgate, for alleged complicity in the Indiana National Bank robbery, several weeks ago, began this morning. The bank officials claim that they know that a Chicago man de-posited \$17,000 in a Toledo bank, and then made inquiries for Southgate, but they have not got the money. TWEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Herald reporter interviewed Attorney-General Fairchild on Tweed. In answer to a query as to the probability of an early solution of the Tweed matter, the Attor ney-General replied that there was nothing new in the matter, and it is not likely there will be anything of importance that will interest the press or public for some time to come.

ELDER M'GEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 28.—Elder McGee will be an raigned in court before Judge Heaton to-mor-row. His trial is set for Thursday. There are between thirty and forty witnesses for the prose-eution alone. If the evidence now in the hands of the prosecution cannot be impeached, or con-troverted, or explained, there is a rope at the ther end of this trial.

A FATAL BLOW. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 28.—Joseph Lewis, the mate of the transfer steamer Maggie Smith, running between this city and Hender-son, Ky., was struck over the head with an iron bar in the hands of one Sam Hostler, and died a few moments afterwards. Hostler was ar-rested and brought to this city, where he was placed in jail.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED. COLUMBUS, Ga., May 28.—Three negroes were ynched Friday for the murder of Mrs. C. C. Chambliss, of Stewart County. They attempt Chambiliss, or stewart county. They attempted to rob the house and were resisted by Mrs. Chambiliss, when she was shot dead. The murderers were hanged with a trace-chain, negroes participating in the lynching.

PINNEY.
San Francisco, May 28.—George M. Pinney was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling funds of the ida Elmore Mining Company, of which he was formerly Treasurer, to the amount of \$58,000. His bail, \$30,000, has not yet been ROBBING THE MAIL.

CHESTER, Pa., May 28.—Patrick Milden was arrested here to-day on a charge of robbing United States mails. He had a mail-bag con-taining a great number of letters in his pos-seasion. ONE YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, ill., May 28.—Elijah Gordon, the foung man who buglarized T. K. Mills' drugore last Monday night, was to-day sente THE DIAMOND ROBBERS.

Nashvills, May 28.—Fred D. Hine and William Harrison, the Nashville diamond robbers, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years each to-day. TEXAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Houston, Tex., May 25.—Direct and speedy faily communication by railroad having recently been established between the City of Houston and Chicago, I have thought that a few items from here might not be uninteresting. The from here might not be uninteresting. The Texas agricultural outlook is highly flattering. From parties gathered nere at the eighth annual Texas State Fair, I learn that the general condi-tion of the corrections.

County, in numerous places, will be hanged at Norristown. Hester and his accomplices will pay the penalty of their crime at Bloomsburg, and the execution will be the first that has ever taken place in Columbia County.

All the above-named murders, except the one in which Hester and his accomplices were concerned, have been committed within the past two years. abundant. Our wheat-growers are now in the midst of harvesting. Peaches are ripe, and will continue to ripen until the 15th of November. In Texas markets there are apples every month in the year. We anticipate next season a great-ly-increased immigration. Our State Fair has proved a decided success. Texas is full of excursionists, who are spying out the land, many with a view to immigration. On seventeen railroads in our State work is being done, and many new railroads are in contemplation. Nine railroads concentrate at Houston. Burke's There are now sixteen murderers in the State for whose execution the Governor has issued warrants. Eleven will be executed in June, one in July, and four in August. Of this number twelve are Molly Maguires. many new railroads are in contemplation. Nine railroads concentrate at Houston. Burke's Texas Almanac for 1878 (for immigrants) will be issued in Houston on the 1st of September, 1877. Quite a number of this almanac for 1876 have been ordered for circulation in England. Former editions have been circulated in Canada. LONE-STAR STATE.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, W. May 28.—Two young ladies and a young gentleman narrowly escaped a watery grave on Lake Mendota last evening.

Mr. Cyrus Field and two young ladies, bent on a boat-ride about 9 o'clock last Sabbath evening, procured a boat and rowed out nearly a mile from shore, when they began teetering the boat in sport, which soon upset, landing the whole party in the lake. Young Field and one of the girls grasped the keel of the boat, the other young lady clinging to the skirts of the oue holding to the keel. Their screams were heard by three young University students, who were in a boat near the University, and who immediately proceeded towards the centre of the lake, and finally discovered the unfortunate party, who were nearly exhausted and likely soon to perish. hatchet was also used in the attack, and, after cutting and beating the boy with these until he was insensible, the inhuman father stamped his head with the heels of his heavy boots, producing contusion of the brain. The father was arrested and is now in jail. The boy is still insensible, and his recovery is considered very doubtful. The affair created the most intense excitement and indignation in the neighborhood. Jacksonville, Ill., May 28.—The jury in the case of Bion Shaw, on trial for the murder of John Davis, Deputy-Sheriff of Cass County,

of John Davis, Deputy-Sheriff of Cass County, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The verdict is considered a great mockery of justice, and is bitterly denounced by all good citizens. Shaw is a young man of bad habits, quarrelsome and abusive. He was endangering the life of others, and the Deputy-Sheriff was called on to arrest him. He proceeded to do so, when Shaw resisted, and, though Davis was his friend, drew his revolver and shot him dead. Elegantly-wrought frescoes adorn the walls of the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The din-Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The dining-room's enlivened with large pier mirrors, which
have been pierced in their centres and sustain elegant side chandeliers, from which lights dance
with reflected rays upon the guests. Over these
are exquisitely carved and ornamented cornices,
adown whose sides fall gracefully lambrequins of
gilt leather. The parlors and reception-rooms are
furnished in corresponding style, and the coup
d'ail of the interior arrangements is perfectly
artistic. Such is the Windsor Hotel of New York,
the hotel of this continent.

Louis on Saturday while attempting to pawn a watch valued at \$200, the property of H. R. Yeakel, foreman of the Joliet Penitentiary stone shop. The watch was stolen from Yeakel's pocket two weeks ago as he lay asleep in a ca boose at the Alton depot in Bloomington. He was brought here to-day and indicted. G. W. Burriss, of Kentucky, was arrested here to-day and jailed for raising a check on a home bank from \$3.60 to \$300. THE MUSICAL ENTERPRISE. In order to give everybody an opportunity to hear the Apollo Club, the Thomas orchestra, Miss Cary, Mr. Whitney, Mr. H. M. Smith, and the great oratorio tenor, W. J. Winch, and the grand chorus of 500 voices, the following scale of popuar prices have been arranged: Single admission without reserved seat, 50 cents; single admission "BEVARE OF VIDDERS!" Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 28.—A man named D. ncluding reserved seat, 75 cents and \$1, accord ing to location. Sale begins Wednesday morning to So'clock at the store of the Chicago Music Con

MARRIAGES.

Hogan, living five miles from Humboldt, ia., murdered his hired man, a young man 18 years of age named Patterson, and then shot himself. pany, 152 State street. Hogan was a bachetor and had a widow with two children keeping house for him. It appears that the widow and her children had left and gone to a neighbor's, showing that there was trouble, and she knew of it. Mr. Hogan was formerly from Dubuque County, and was considered a quiet and peaceable citizen. LEWIS—SLOSSON—May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 619 West Monroe street, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Dr. Wallace F. Lewis and Miss Ella C. Slosson. DEATHS.

HILL—May 28, Warren Hull, aged 73.
Funeral at the residence, 358 Fulton street,
Tuosday, 1:30 p. m.
ANDERSON—At 577 West Fourteenth street.
May 28, Frank H. Anderson, aged 13 years, son of
John R. and Agnes Anderson.
MILLER—Ella Miller, wife of William J. Miller,
Carriages will leave Michigan Central Depot at
10:25 for Rosehill. Friends invited.
AYER—On Monday morning, May 28, Elida A.,
widow of the late John V. Ayer, in the 73d year
of her age.
Funeral from the family residence, No. 1 Park
Row, on Wednesday at 2 p. m.
LEE—At Cairo, Ill., 26th inst., at 2:30 s. m., in
the 17th year of her age, Henrietta A. Douglass,
youngest daughter of William Douglass Lee.
The remains will be sent to New York for interment. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., May 28.—Gov. Culiom today pardoned Edward Bergen, convicted of

The remains will be sent to New York for interment.

BYRNES—May 27, Willie Byrnes, son of William and Mary Byrnes, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Funeral from their residence, 167 Twenty-seventh street, corner of Portland avenue, May 29, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, 10 o'clock a.m.

HASKINS—At his residence, 870 Futton street, May 27, at 6:25 p.m., the Rev. Ira Haskins, aged 64 years 8 months and 26 days.

Toronto (Ont.) Globe and Brockville Recorder please copy.

KEIRNAN—On the evening of the 28th inst., Lizzie E., daughter of George W. and Mary A. Keirnan, aged 17 months and 19 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 954 South Dearborn street, at 10 a.m. Wednesday, 30th inst., by carriages to Calvary.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OFFERING EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.

Tuesday, May 29, 9:30 a.m.

By order of Robert Macdonald, New York, Three Thousand Pieces to pay advances. DRESS SILKS AND RIBBONS. Together with very desirable lines of goods, especially in conformity with present demand.

CARPETS at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

1,400 CASES SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES Boots, Shoes, and Slippers AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, AT 9:30 A. M. Choice lines of Custom-Made and Colored Good will be included. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., For TUESDAY MORNING, May 29, at 9:30 m., large and attractive sale
m., large and attractive sale
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
New and Second-hand Carpets, General Mercha
dise, &c., at our stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

TURKISH RUGS AT AUCTION.

AT OUR STORES, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, May 30, at 10 o'clock and Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

REAL TURKISH and PERSIAN

RUGS,
Comprising the latest and most elegant designs, in Medium, Large, and Extra Large

The Finest and Most Beautiful Goods ever shown in this city. And well worthy the attention of buyers ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By H. C. HUNT & CO.,

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furnitur M. T. Chamber Sets, Parior Sulta, M. T. Centre Tables, 81deboards, Hall Trees, Bureaus, Commodes, Bedsteads, a full line of Carpets, Beds and Bedding, and everything in the Housekeeping line: 2 Fior Mirrors, each 26 by 76, being the contents of two houses. All to be sold without reserve by order of Mortgagees, HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer and Agent for Mortgagees.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,

BOOTS & SHOES To be held at our salesrooms, es Wabash-av., Chi on TURSDAY, May 20. Your special stiention is to to this sale, comprising first quality goods, to be without reserve. Sale to commence promptly clock. RADDIN & CLAPP, Autions

By ROSENFELD & MUNZER AUCTION SALE, BY CATALOGUE, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



B.T.BABBITT, New York City FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAD

B. T. BABBITT, New York Chy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. eers, 118 and 120 Wabsah-s

BANKRUPT SALE OF Wm. J. Hanna's Stock

WILL BE CONTINUED TUESDAY MORNING, May 29, at 10 o'o'k AT STORE

34 & 36 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen ABE LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), MAY 29. At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Room Nos. 118 and 120 Wabash-av., All UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, consis All UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, consisting of Pine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Set and Rings, Jewelry, Fine Gold Chains, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers
WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE. 200 Packages Glassware, Gobieta Tumbiers, Alea Wines, Lampa Lagers, Changes, etc.
WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW WAR

WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW WARI

In Open Lots.

In Open Lots.

In Open Lots.

Ware, Carpeta, and Olicloths.

WEDNESDAY Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock, a our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

50 Brls Cider and Malt Vinegar.
300 Pkgs Baking Powder.
25 Cases California Wine.
25 Chests Fine Grade Tea.
2 Fire-Proof Safes.
WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at Our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, And Wool Hat And Wool Hats.

Thursday Morning. May 31, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Butters & Co. a Auction Rooms, second floor.

City and Country Merchants will always find good and
salable goods at our sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers.

Custom Made Clothing Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Etc.,

Thursday Morning, May 31, at 11 o'clock, Atour Salesrooms, 118 and 130 Wabash-av. Also a Invoice of French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers as Plumes; an Invoice of Destrable Millinery Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE Choice Oil Paintings,

PRIVATE COLLECTION Gen. Sr. Garrabaldi Josephi, was

NEW YORK CITY, Thursday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock At Room, 130 and 132 Wabash-av., southeast corse. Madison-st.
The Collection is a very fine one, which will be out exhibition on Monday and until the morning of the sale.
Catalogues are now ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 10,000 Yards Embroideries

AT AUCTION. THURSDAY MORNING, May 31, at our Salesrooms 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers. Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

SATURDAY, June 2, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabsah-sv. The usual assortment of Household Goods. CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYRD OF CLEARED and REP AIR ED, as trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. DOOK A McLAIN, 80 Dearbors and Stil West Redisons for Clothes!

Sixth-st., St., Louis, Me. Sacques, Bayin, etc., dyes LADIES AND GENTS.

N. B. Ladies Presses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., drei

OIL-TANKS. OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CARS, 67 & 49 West Lake Street.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—axpressed to all parts. 1 to and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confee tioner. Calcago.

Rich and Racy

PRESBYTE

Tenth Day's Sess General Asse

The Great Questie duced Represe Disposed

Two Overtures on Sent Down to the byteries.

An Affectionate Rep the Letter of the Church.

Reports on the Work Freedmen, on Ter Etc., Etc.

State of Religion --- | the Recent Reviva ment. Discussion of the Ger

-Board of C

Erection.

Talking Over the Enterts --- Term of Office of

REDUCED REPRESE THE HERMON CAS 9 a. m. yesterday by the Mo. Dr. Eells. The usual devotion had, and at 9:30 a. m. the bus need by the reading of the It appeared from them that made to place on record

The Rey. Mr. Jones clair ccessary. The Moderator said the rep view, and it was agreed to.

The minutes also set forth the ether with the amendments day, were recommitted.

Mr. Ogden desired to know if The Moderator remarked that in The Clerk made the correction. Dr. Reaser thought it ought

to the Assembly that the reports Church Erection. Some very im-nations were to be made, and the s full a house as possible for He hoped the report would be al in now.

Mr. Brown inquired if the Asse decided to take up the matter of resentation, and keep at it until was reached.

The Rev. Mr. Colfelt moved the part of the report, that relating to be taken up.

The Moderator said the question recommitment of the whole subjections.

took his place on the platform and a speech. He was opposed to the ment of the subject. In the firm committee was unanimous in its was evident that the Assembly wimous upon this report. It seemed the proposition was one to subverterian form of government; to ically, and to destroy that which eglory of the Church's his past. Americans looked upon the district of the country of the church's his past. Americans looked upon the principles in our ment until we came to the hard Plymouth Rock, and, back of that principles, including that of recould be traced all the way back Applause.]

[Applause.]
The Rev. Mr. Stewart rose to a p
Had the gentleman any right to
merits of this question on a motio
mit!

int!
The Moderator said he had.
Mr. Davies continued. He be principles of liberty in our Civil come through the Presbyterian ment in history, and the enemi ment in history, and the enemies of had been constrained by a fair study to admit it. James Anthony Frond English historian, had admitted the sunderstood to-day, dated from Gewere three principles that underlay terian form of government. The purity of the ministry; the second, of the Presbyteries; and the third, of representation. These were a foundation of the ecclesiastical government. The third, of representation these were a foundation of the ecclesiastical government. The third, of representation there were a foundation of the ecclesiastical government. These were a foundation of the ecclesiastical government. These were a foundation of the ecclesiastical government in the presented in the form of the form of the experiment of the experiment of the form of the experiment of the form of the experiment of the form of the experiment of the experiment. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not kept up. But look at this the National Government. There is not experiment of the expert of the experiment of the experiment of the experiment. The experiment is the experiment of the experim

integrity of the Presbyteries in orde the integrity of the Presbyteries in orde the integrity of the Presbyterian Chi it lost that it lost its character. I true that the large Presbyteries ditheir full share in this Assembly to-take such a man as the Chairman of mittee to-day. One such man, complarge city in the East, was able to chas yes, to put to flight 10,000 of tame from the Rocky Mounts that region. [Great laughter]. The mentation was complete and more than He believed the true principle to be now, to order to retain the shaplicity ment and the integrity of the principle resentation, was simply to change "Barbaration, was called the simple simple

two Overtures on the Subject

BABBITT, New York City In

BABBITT, New York City

ANKRUPT SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED

AT STORE

J. Hanna's Stoc

AY MORNING, May 29, at 10 o'c'l

36 South Canal-st

LIPMAN. Pawnbroker

ESDAY TRADE SALE.

Inc Table Cutlery, Silver-Plate are, Carpeta, and Oliciotha. DAY Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock, Ilcoma, 118 & 120 Wabash-av, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ls Cider and Malt Vincya

A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SDAY TRADE SALE.

CTION SALE

ATE COLLECTION

T AUCTION.

AUCTION SALES M. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ERFECT TOILET SOAP ts on the Work Among the Freedmen, on Temperance. Etc., Etc.

Church.

Tenth Day's Session of the

be Great Question of Re-

duced Representation Disposed Ot.

Sent Down to the Presbyteries.

Affectionate Reply Sent to the Letter of the Southern

General Assembly.

to of Religion --- Influence of the Recent Revival Movement.

on of the German Work -Board of Church Erection.

alking Over the Entertainment Fund --- Term of Office of Elders.

EDUCED REPRESENTATION

THE HERMON CASE.
eral Assembly was called to order at yesterday by the Moderator, the Rev. The usual devotional exercises were and at 9:30 a. m. the business session comed by the reading of the minutes. red from them that no motion had nade to place on record the report of the

Rev. Mr. Jones claimed that a motion was

The Moderator said the report of the Com was final but a motion to record was

and it was agreed to. inutes also set forth that the report of ittee on Reduced Representation, to-Ogden desired to know if the motion to

ommit was concurred in.
The Moderator remarked that it was not.

CHURCH ERECTION. thought it ought to be may ittees should come in, if possible, Erection. Some very important nomiuse as possible for their election.

Brown inquired if the Assembly had not also take up the matter of Reduced Repation, and keep at it until a conclusion ached. ev. Mr. Colfelt moved that the second ator said the question was on th

nommitment of the whole subject.

Dr. Van Dyke rose to a point of order. The ordion was to recommit the first part—sender down the overture—and not the whole re-

made, since they could not be acted upon until be lapse of twenty-four hours.

The Moderator decided that Mr. Davies had the foor on the motion to recommit.

MR. DAVIES took his place on the platform and set out upon a speech. He was optosed to the recommitment of the subject. In the first place, the Committee was unanimous in its report, and it was rident that the Assembly was not unanimous upon this report. It seemed to him that the proposition was one to subvert the Presbyteran form of government; to change it radially, and to destroy that which had been the glory of the Church's history in the pat. Americans looked upon their country and its Government, and gloried in it. They traced down the principles in our Civil Government until we came to the hard foundation of lymouth Rock, and, back of that, these great whiches, including that of representation, ould be traced all the way back to Geneva. [Applause.]

pplause.] The Rev. Mr. Stewart rose to a point of order the gentleman any right to discuss the its of this question on a motion to recomm Made Clothing

. Garrabaldi Josephi W YORK CITY. ning, May 31, at 10 o'cloc Yards Embroideries

The Moderator said he had.

Mr. Davies continued. He believed that the mindples of liberty in our Civil Government had ome through the Presbyterian form of government in history, and the enemics of Calvinism had been constrained by a fair study of history is admit it. James Anthony Froude, the great light historian, had admitted that liberty, amderstood to-day, dated from Geneva. There were three principles that underlay the Presbyterian form of government. The first was the writy of the ministry; the second, the integrity of the Presbyteries; and the third, the principle of representation. These were a three-fold fundation of the ecclesiastical government of the Presbyterian form thurch, and they could be used back not only to the origin of the Church, at even back to the time of the Reformation, the times of Augustine, Paul, and even Christianself. These principles would be overturned and subverted if this new idea of centralization has introduced into the form of government, changing its very character and attributed by a Synodical instead of a fusbyterial representation. These principles were worthy to be conserved and handed down in their integrity to future generations. The technen from the East claimed that they were the fairly represented. The argument was nate over and over again that these smaller mustyferies in New Mexico, Kansas, etc., had no much power and authority in the Assembly, and therefore, those from the East wanted to change from the old paths, and adopt new with and because of the larger Presbyteries were well conserved. It was true that they had not as the basis as and over and over again that these orinciples, afform what might be called an sristocracy, in extremely the state of the larger Presbyteries were well conserved. It was made over and over again that the grant presentatives there, the proportion was favored to retain the situation of the proposition of the propositi Saturday Furniture Sale

Presbyteries having voted in favor of Synodical representation. He maintained that the report recommended what was substantially and essentially the same as that which had heretofore beef sent down to the Presbyteries, although there was a little change in the wording of it, in order not to repeat precisely the same language in sending it down.

A Commissioner called "Time."

Mr. Davies said he thought not. [Laughter.]

Another Commissioner—He had two minutes on Saturday. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davies—It is the same old story of the camel that got his nose into the window of the tailor because of the heat of the sun. He wanted a little shade, just for a little while, he said, and the tailor in his kinduess permitted him to thrust his nose into the window. But the whole huge body of the camel followed his nose and drove the poor tailor out into the sun. [Laughter.] This report will only be the beginning of a process which will end in the destruction of the form and essence of Presbyterian Government. The second step will be a Judicial Commission to take away from the Assembly the power it now holds. The third will be to meet only once in three or four years. The fourth will be to transfer a little more of the powers now held by the Assembly into the hands of the Judicial Commission, and the fifth will be to dispense with the meetings of the General Assembly altogether, and to put the power in the hands of an aristocracy. [Applause.]

A Commissioner moved that the name of the Rev. James C. Nightengale be added to this

plause.]
A Commissioner moved that the name of the
Rev. James C. Nightengale be added to this
Committee. He liked that gentleman's remarks of Saturday last on the subject of Pres-

DR. VAN DYKE.

Dr. Van Dyke—I heard yesterday of an excellent colored brother who commenced the marriage ceremony in this wise: "My dear brothers and sisters: If there are any here brothers and sisters: If there are any here present who know any reason why these persons should not be married, I beg them for the Lord's sake to hold their peace." [Laughter.] Now, I don't sympathize with my colored brother on this subject. I want every one who has objections in this case to speak out, and I am glad this Assembly has allowed my friend, Mr. Davies, to relieve his mindentirely. [Laughter.] I am greatly obliged to him for the estimate he has put on my prowess [laughter], and I assure him if I were walking alone along a road with his face overhead looking at me I should run immediately. [Laughter.] Being surrounded by this great assembly of the Presolyterian Church, which will do mercy and award justice even to such a one as I, I feel free to express myself on this subject. Mr. Davies says any plan of synodical representation overturns any olan of synodical representation overturns the principles of our church. Has the gentieman read the form of government of the Presbyterian Church! What is a Synod! Our book says it is a larger Presbytery. Isn't your election for Commissioners to the Assembly by Synods—

Synods—
Mr. Davies—That is not a fair representation of what I said. I didn't say any plan. I was discussing the present plan.
Dr. Van Dyke—I wish to stand corrected, but the gentieman as much as said, "If you allow this thing to go on, the camel's nose will be under the tent, and by-and-by the whole body will be in. As I sat there I felt a good deal as Catiline must have felt under the scathings of Cleero. [Laughter.] I wish to say that the book declares that the Synod is but a larger Presbytery, and every one will see the truth of that declaration when he remembers that in a Synod the constituent elements are precisely the same as in a Presbytery. No man is excluded from his right of suffrage by giving this question of representation to the Synod instead of the Presbytery. If Brother Davies is in any Synod, I have no doubt he stands a better chance than any man there to be elected to the Assembly. [Laughter.] There need not be any trouble on that score at all. This Committee haven't proposed to senddown. This Committee haven't proposed to send down with just a little trick or with superficial alterations, the same old overture. We are no

This Committee haven't proposed to senddown, with just a little trick or with superficial alterations, the same old overture. We are not capable of doing such a thing as that.

We think we have introduced an essentially new principle. We have introduced an obligatory rule that the Synod cannot elect from the same church year atter year, and that every Presbytery must have an equal chance. And, in order to show our desire to carry out that rule, I declare that I am ready for the Assembly to adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Halliday on Saturday. I am willing to have that amendment put inspeaking only, however, for myself, and not representing the Commissioners among the several Presbyteries; and if the Synod is so small that if cannot be represented in every General Assembly, it obliges a rotation among the Presbyteries, so that in a number of years equal to the number of the Presbyteries in the Synod every Presbytery must be represented. I am willing to vote, I say, for the following amendment:

At each stated meeting of the Synod it shall be

to the one ensuing, and to now many crespectful, eartified, and respectful, eartified, and the street of the Presbyteries are respectful; eartified to furnish Commissioners at that time snall be read, and each such Presbyteries that time snall be read, and each such Presbyteries try shall be called on to nominate, through its representative or representatives, who shall have been designated by it for the purpose, as many commissioners as it is cutified to farnish, and an equal jumber of alternates.

This not only secures the rotation by a perfectly equal treatment mough all the Presbyteries, but allows the thing can be fairer than that. Let be remark that the action of this Assemble is not declaive of this question. The Presbyteries will consider it again. There will be ano harm come to take another year for this matter. I deprecate hasty action. If you adopt the rest of the report, you relieve the burden of our entertainment. I don't think the aristocratic feeling spoken of exists. I don't think any man in the Eastern Presbyteries, who is worthy to be there, desires to oush back the smaller Presbyteries. Our past history, our statistical tables, our contributions, show whether that is true on the history and the state of the representation of the smaller Presbyteries, there are two dangers shead of us. The first is that this whole system of entertainment will break down of its own weight. The record is that some of these Presbyteries, who are unretresented before this Assembly and one charge it to this aristocracy—that on their constitutional rights, and will say that every Presbyteries, there are two dangers shead of us. The first is that some of these Presbyteries, who are unretresented before this Assembly all one would be a summer of the constitutional rights, and will say that every Presbyteries here are two dangers shead of us. The first is that some of these Presbyteries, who are unretresented before this Assembly and the report of the smaller presentation of the smaller presentation of the smaller pres

the Synod of Wisconsin, which has five Presbyteries. It will be entitled to have under the Area and the presentation of the Presbyteries of that Synod will be.

Take the case of those Synods having 150 members or under. What are the facts in regard to those? They comprise sixty-four Presbyteries and will be entitled to a representation on the floor of the house, and twenty-two of those will still be left out in the cold. The next are those having 200 or under, and they number thirty-four Presbyteries with a representation of fifty-six, and in those still larger Synods twenty-eight alone in any one year will be entitled to representation on the floor of this house, and six of those Presbyteries still out in the cold. And lastly, those having 350 or under. There are three of those Synods,—and I belong to one of them, one of the largest of the Church. They have twenty-two Presbyteries and forty-four representatives, and the presbyteries with a representation of the largest of the Church. They have twenty-two Presbyteries and forty-four representatives, and the presbytery. Now, in Synods,—and I belong to one of them, one of the largest of the Church. They have twenty-two Presbyteries and forty-four representatives, giving them two to each Presbytery. Now, in the light of this statement, which I have carefully prepared from the minutes, I say that this scheme of Synodical representation is unfair. It has once essentially been declined by the Presbyteries, and if it goes down in the shape of this overture, it will simply be declined a second time. This General Assembly, notwithstanding the very eloquent and apt remarks of Dr. Van Dyke, should be a representative body, and when we have a representation largely and chiefly of the larger Synods and larger Presbyteries, when we squeeze out the largely and chiefly of the larger Synods and larger Presbyteries, when we squeeze out the representatives from Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and Puget Sound, when that day comes, Mr. Moderator, then, sir, the body of the Church, losing its extremities, will be but a lifeless, wretched, useless corpse. [Great applause.]

MR. KELLOGG asked what was the use of recommitting unless they knew the sense of the Assembly as to whether it was in favor of Synodical or Presby-terial representation: He offered the follow-Resolved. That, while this Assembly deeply feels Resolved. That, while this Assembly deeply recise the necessity of a reduction of the representation in the Assembly, we are firmly attached to Presbyterial representation, and we believe that such a plan may be devised and carried out as may secure a reduced equitable representation of all our Presbyteries.

said the discussion ought to go on until the mind of the body was ascertained. He had come just as strongly attached to Presbyterial representation as any one, if the deduction could be accomplished in that way; but he had been convinced by what he had read and heard that Synodical representation was the only way out

of the difficulty.

Mr. Brown said the point at issue was the adding to the Committee a man who was radically opposed to Synodical representation with a view of bringing in the matter of Presbyterial presentation.

Mr. McKnight thought it entirely unnecessary

Mr. McKnight thought it entirely unnecessary to add a member to make a minority report. Any one could introduce an alternate overture to be sent down calling for Prespyterian representation. He would be perfectly satisfied to have such a one go down with that for Synodical representation, so that a distinct vote could be taken by the Presbyteries. But he wanted propositions introduced and discussed, and voted on, and referred, and when the mind of the Assembly had been ascertained, then the Committee could retire and prepare their report. mr. Brown wanted to know how long that plan would take.

No one answered bim. No one answered him.

MR. BARNES
said the cities had been heard from; perhaps
they would like to hear from some of the outposts. It seemed to be taken for granted that
reduced representation was absolutely necessary. "Let us see," said he. When any one
proposed to alter the constitution of a body, he
must produce irrefreshle arguments. must produce irrefragible arguments, or else the chance was an experiment. He supposed they did not propose to try experiments. The arguments in favor of reduction might be reduced to three: To equalize representation, to expedite business, and to save money. The proposition under consideration—Synodical representation—would give as large a body as under the present plan. Would it expedite business? Some of the largest Assmblies in the world were there numerous than this. No inthe change was an experiment. He sur world were more numerous than this. No in stance had been shown where a smaller body acted with more expedition. Wasn't the busistance had been shown where a smaller body acted with more expedition. Wasn't the business now done by a few? Wasn't most of the time taken up by a few? Weren't the reports considered in private and generally adopted? The same would be done if the Assemoly were composed of 300. The speakers now could be reduced to 100. They would speak just as long in a body of 300 as in one of 700. [Smiles.] Would business be expedited? He thought not. As to saving money,—it was a great bugbear. "We cannot pay our expenses." "The people will not entertain us." He didn't understand it. He was inclined to think this was a misrepresentation of the great Pres-

is experience was that no people be more kind than the people of Cl Semilar consideration the Deople of Chicago. [Applause.] Let us raise two cents a member, he said, and pay our own expenses! If they did this there were plenty of places where the Assembly could meet—watering-places—Niagara Falls or elsewhere [laughter]—where they could be netertained, and if they went there before the summer-visitors came, they could find cheap boarding-places. The Commissioners were as human as others, and the fact was, the great cities took up the time and attention of the Assembly. If they met where there was not a great city they wouldn't have anything to do except attend to business. [Smiles.] Two cents would not be a burden. Many Presbyterians spent more in one day for clears than the expenses of a Commissioner would come to. [Laughter.] What was the object of the Assembly! In the language of the Moderator last year, "One great object of la General Assembly is to vivify the souls of its members, and from this foundation-head to send forth quickening induences throughever artery of the Church." [Applause.] What did "vivify" mean! Wast is simply a figure of speech! He thought not. The fact was they were too cold in their religious life. Elders, laymen, and ministers, he had no doubt, would acknowledge that. Any influence they could bring to bear woon the hearts of the peoply to vivify them was a higher consideration than any money. They unid money for foreign missions. How were they going to raise, that money! They must stir up the hearts of the people. If they were cold they would not contribute. Could any Commissioner say his heaft had not been warmed by listening to the reports the better.—1,000 was better than 500. [Applause.] If they were going to pursue benevolent operations throughout the world the hearts of the people must be stirred up; and the best way to do that was to send a large number to the Assembly, and let them go home and spread the feelings throughout all the arteries so that the great heart of the Presbyterian Church would respond with their contributions. That was the

would affect its body, and now long would the trunk remain sound and healthy if the branches were withered?

The Moderator called attention to the fact that the Assembly, Saturday, determined practically to lay on the table various resolutions and amendments to the motion to recommit. He asked, if it would not be well to act upon that motion, and then, by a resolution like Mr. Kellogg's, pass upon the amendments and refer them to the Committee for consideration. It was complicating the matter by bringing in a great many matters upon a motion to recommit.

Mr. Ogden asked if there could not be a vote upon the proposition to add Mr. Nightengale to the Committee without disturbing anything.

The Moderator replied that that would come up on the motion to recommit.

MR. OGDEN

satd if Mr. Nightengale's name was added it might relieve the minds of some persons who were in doubt about the propriety of the reference. Putting a man on who represented the idea of Presbyterial representation might cause the recommittal without further debate. Several called for the question.

Mr. Davies remarked that the amendment to add Mr. Nightengale did not touch the difficulty at all.

The amendment, however, was agreed to.

and Mr. Nightengale did not touch the difficulty at all.

The amendment, however, was agreed to.
On motion, Elder Ogden was also added to the Committee.

MR. MILLER
wanted to direct attention to one point that had been brought out. It had been assumed during the discussion that what the smaller Presbyteries were calling and fighting for was the right of representation. The question at issue was the right of having a representative taken from their body to vote for representative tives to the Assembly. The overture to be sent down, even with the amendment, only gave to the Presbyteries, which, by their poverty and distance from the place of meeting of the Synods, were prevented from being represented, the right to nominate. The right to vote, the most precious of rights, was taken from them. He begged that the Assembly would not

seek to modify the character of the great Pres byterian Church by adopting a proposition which would take from the Presbyteries the right to vote for representatives, and thus de prive them of all voice in the body. [Applause, He had much rather that they would pay their own expenses and retain Presbyterial represent-ation.

ation.

The question was then put on the motion recommit, and it was unanimously agree
JUDGE BRAWLEY
offered the following as an "amendmen

offered the following as an "amendment":

Resolved, That the entire report of the Special
Committee on Reduced Representation be recommitted with instructions to prepare and present to
this Assembly, in connection with their present
report, an alternate overture in which Presbyterial
representation shall be preserved and yet reduce
the number of Commissioners to the Assembly to
at least one-half of its present members.

Dr. Hatfield thought that all the suggestions
were to go without instructions. There were
many suggestions, and he did not know why
this one should take precedence of the others.

Dr. Martin asked if they couldn't get the
sense of the Assembly on that.

Judge Brawley understood that only one section of the report—the first—had been recommitted. The other section was before the
house, and his resolution was an amendment,
or a motion relating to the entire report. The or a motion relating to the entire report. The object of it was that the action of the Assembly wight result in something practical on the sub

made the point that the report was not before the house. It had been referred to the Com-mittee, and could not be taken up without a re-Consideration.

The Moderator held that only the first part as recommitted.

Dr. Hatfield—This resolution refers to the first

Judge Bradley—No, sir. It is that the whole report be recommitted.

Mr. Crawford did not think the resolution could come in, because it did not refer to the part of the report pending.

Judge Bradley modified the resolution so that it read "the balance of the report be recommitted."

Dr. Hetfield said it was not covered to the

mitted."

Dr. Hatfield said it was not germane to the "balance" of the report at all. The part of the report to which it was germane had been recommitted.

The Moderator decided the resolution out of order, inasmuch as the first part of the report had been already referred. It could come in as

a separate resolution.

Judge Brawley modified it again, so that it read:
Resolved, That the Committee on Reduced
Representation be instructed to prepare and present to this Assembly, in connection with their
present roport, an overture in which Presbyterial
representation shall be preserved, and yet reduce
the number of Commissioners to the Assembly to
at least one-half of its present members.

at least one-half of its present members.

Elder Brown moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The Rev. Mr. Laidlaw made the point that precisely what was contemplated by the resolution had already been decided upon by the Assembly.

The Moderator said the resolution had not the moderator said the resolution had not been adopted. [Dr. Laidlaw had evidently misunderstood the vote, since he was some distance from the platform, and perhaps did not hear the question stated.]

DR. HATPIELD DR. HATFIELD
desired to know what was to be dore in case the
Committee could not agree on any one plan
whereby Presbyterial representation might be
preserved. If they disagreed, should they not
prepare a report! *He could not say whether
they could agree, there were so many plans, and
he didn't know which plan would prevail. He
thought the whole thing should have been left
to the Committee to digest if possible and practicable.

said it would be manifestly improper to send a resolution with instructions to the Committee, the understanding being that each one who desired to offer a resolution to be considered by the Committee should offer it and let it be referred. In order to save time, he moved that the resolution and all others offered be referred to the Committee without being voted upon by the Assembly.

The question was called for.

Mr. Kellogg askee how the Committee was to know what authority a resolution had. The object of his resolution was to find out how the Assembly stood on a question, that the Com-MR. PERKINS

offered the following, which was also referred: Resolved, That each Presbytery alternate each

ENTERTAINMENT FUND. THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT

was then read as follows:

Meantime, with a view to immediate relief in the difficulties attending the entertainment of our General Assembly, your Committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolu-That, in addition to the mileage assessment.

Treasurer of the Assembly to constitute an Entertainment Fund.

2. That the fund shall be disbursed from year to
year by the Committee of Arrangements, and be
used for the purpose of meeting the expense of
entertaining such Commissioners as are not otherwise provided for.

3. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the
account of the Committee of Arrangements after
it has been approved by the Finance Committee of
the Assembly.

Mr. Orden said be took a position against

Mr. Ogden said he took a position against those resolutions Saturday, because they were connected with the report. Taken by themselves, they were most important and healthy, and hoped they would be passed unanimously.

THE REV. A. SHILAND
wanted to offer a resolution directing the making of an inquiry into the feasibility and proing of an inquiry into the feasibility and propriety of an assessment of two cents a member, so that the Commissioners, coming to and going from the Assembly, might be able to pay their own expenses. Wherever they had met they had been accorded a glorious reception by the people. In Chicago they had met with a hospitality such as Queen Elizabeth could not have given to her nobles. [Applause.] But at the same time, they could hold up their heads and maintain their self-respect when they paid their own way. [Applause.] If they did this, they could go where they pleased. Suppose representation was rethey pleased. Suppose representation was reduced, if their prayers were answered and their expectations realized, how long would it be before, by the growth of the Church, they would be compelled to reduce again? He made the motion reierred to in the opening of his remarks.

marks.

DR. HATFIELD
said the whole matter of expense had been before the Committee. The original proposition was two cents, but on further consideration it was thought that wherever the Assembly met there would be a large number of families who would be very giad to entertain Commissioners. One-half, perhaps, would be provided for in that way. The difficulty was in regard to the other half. If the Presbyteries would entertain this recommendation it would create a fund of \$5,000 and that would be ample to provide for and contingencies. While in the one case it would meet those who desire to show their hospitality, it would at the same time provide for those who would not be thus entertained. There was a very deep feeling on the part of the Presbyteries as to this mileage fund, and if the demand was increased the whole system would be broken down.

Dr. Malin moved that the phrasology of the report be amended so as to read, "supplemental contingent-expense fund."

Dr. Hatfield was willing, on behalf of the Committee, to accept the amendment.

Dr. Malin remarked that if "mileage" were retained they would have to explain what was meant by getting another cent for entertainment.

No objection being made, the resolution was DR. HATFIELD

ment.
No objection being made, the resolution was No objection being made, the resolution was so changed.

The Rev. Mr. Shiland said, with all deference to Dr. Hatfield's opinion, he was very much AFRAID THEY WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED.

It was a simple matter for the great Presbyterian Church to raise two cents a member. However, he would not insist upon his motion, but really would like to have the scuse of the Arambia on it.

but really would like to have the sense of the Assembly on it.

Dr. Grier thought there ought to be a fund of at least \$10,000 for the purpose of entertainment, and he hoped two cents would be inserted.

Dr. Hatfield remarked that it was estimated Commissioners could be entertained for \$10 a week.

Mr. Wilson did not think one cent would meet the desire of the Assembly or the object pro-

Mr. Wilson did not think one cent would meet the desire of the Assembly or the object proposed. A few would be entertained at hotels, out the rest would be "sent out for their bospitality." He could see many reasons for a higher assessment; and if one was made it should be large enough to provide for the entertainment of the entire body. [Applause.] To be sure they would always be taken care of by their friends, but he wanted them to hold their heads up.

The amendment was then voted down.

The question recurred on the motion to adopt the report, and it was agreed to, very few voting in the negative.

has been an advance of more than 50 per cent on church organization.

2. The Board has not been under the necessity of expending one cent for interest, while no church has been kept in suspense for a single day. This success is largely due to the cash balance of \$25,000 with which it was enabled to commence the year, and which carried it over the period of small receipts and large disbursements.

3. The money is ready with which to pay all its grants as soon as the churches shall fulfill the prescribed conditions.

seribed conditions.

4. The Board reports a balance of \$20,218.91 with which to begin the new year. It is, however, but just to add that over \$14,000 of this balance came into the Board's treasury only three days before it closed its report.

5. The permanent fund of the Board has been increased to \$100,000, and is all invested in first-class securities.

5. The permanent fund of the Board has been increased to \$100,000, and is all invested in first-class securities.

6. The Board, with wise forecast, makes one of the conditions of granting aid that the churches aided shall be so insured that in case of fire the full amount denated comes back to the Board.

7. The Board has also procured sets of workman's plans and estimates, to assist those who are not able to employ an architect. These are very complete, and are furnished for the small sum of \$5 for each set.

This your Committee deem a most important provision, enabling churches that avail themselves of it to save large sums usually paid to architects, and sometimes to incompetent ones, to avoid mistakes in plans, and especially to escape the too frequent blunder and sin of ontbidding themselves. And your Committee would also notetthe following facts which ought to be well understood by the churches at large:

First—That of the gross receipts during the year, including the balance from last year, amounting in all to \$132,082, only \$03,833,49, or less than one-half, was received from churches and individual contributors. The remainder has come in large part from the sale of Western lands, and old church buildings, and from legacies. But it is well known that these are not reliable sources of income. In this connection we quote from the Board's report: ''In closing this report we must again remind the churches that the support derived from other sources during the last two years having become exhausted our dependence in the future must be upon their voluntary contributions.''

Second—That, notwithstanding the great results achieved by the Board, its gross receipts are less by

future must be upon their voluntary contributions."

Second—That, notwithstanding the great results
achieved by the Board, its gross receipts are less by
\$23,390 than those of the preceding year. It is
manifest that but for the extraordinary sources of
help, that cannot be relied upon and may sail in
time of emergency, this agency of the Church
would be greatly crippled.

Third—That of 5,077 churches belonging to the
Assembly, only 2,040 have made contributions to
this Board. This certainly ought not so to be,
when we consider the importance of church erection as related to church extension, and the
fact that our Church professes to act upon
the principle that all should give to every cause,
and that year by year this general Assembly heartily commends this Board to the prayerful consideration of the ministry and the members of our
churches and to all annual and liberal contributions. There is danger that the very success of
the Board may be the occasion of failure, whereas
it ought to stimulate the Church to furnish means
for still greater efficiency. Why shall not the
houseless churches be aided in securing sanctuaries! They are all dependent upon the HomeVestor Board if they were in houses free from houseiess churches be aided in securing sancturies? They are all dependent upon the Home Mission Board; if they were in houses free froidebt they could soon become self-supporting.

**Fourth-Your Committee would also cast tention to the painful fact that, no withstanding the stringent rules are requirements of the Board, there are number of churches aided by it that are in debt are the second are the second as the stringent.

plish during the past year in the great work of se curing comfortable church homes for so many cor

curing comfortable church homes for so many congregations.

Resolved, That we earnestly renew our repeated recommendation of this worthy cause to the favorable regard of the churches, and request the Presbyteries to exercise increased diligence, to the enthat a liberal contribution may be secured from every church in connection with the Assembly.

Resolved, That the following—named persons benominated to serve as members of the Board unit the year 1881: Ministers—The Rev. Joseph F. Smith, D. D.: the Rev. Elligha R. Craven, D. D., the Rev. Charles T. Haley. Elders—Benjamin F. Randolph, Frederick G. Burnham, John W. Taylor, Edwin F. Hide; also, Edwin A. Packard to serve until 1878, in place of John P. Crosby, deceased; and Richard T. Cecell, M. D., to serve until 1879, in place of Nathan Law, deceased.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The following supplemental report was also

The following supplemental report was also read:

Upon an overture from the church of Salt Lake City, setting forth the condition of said church, and petitioning the General Assembly to direct the Board of Erection to pay its debt, amounting to in all \$10,574.18, your Committee report as follows: That sympathizing with this church in its serious embarrassment, and appreciating its great importance as occupying so prominent a position in a most interesting field, this Assembly refers the overture and petition to the Board of Church Erection for its careful consideration.

Dr. Malin moved the reception and adoption of the report.

It was accepted, and Dr. Bushnell offered another resolution in regard to church erection, but afterwards withdrew it and accepted an almost similar one offered by the Rev. J. I. Smith.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Secretary of the Committee, said that at this advanced stage of business he would not peril the whole subject of church erection by making a speech, but would leave the matter with the Assembly, for whose use copies of the report had been prepared. [Applause.]

THE REV. J. IRWIN SMITH

offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the careful attention of churches proposing to build houses of worship, especially of missionary churches and of Prosbyterial Church Erection Committees, be commended to the plans and specifications furnished by the Board as suited both to encourage the undertaking and to save unnecessary outlay.

He thought that it would be of importance that such a recommendation should go down to the different Presbyteries, for it would have the effect of inciting them to action. It would also conduce to greater economy in church erection.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Bushpell and it and the report as amended were

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Bush-

tion.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Bushnell, and it and the report as amended were then adopted, as also the supplementary report. Dr. Greenough moved that the *eport of the Special Committee on the subject of temperance be made the special order of the day at the evening session. So ordered.

THE REV. DR. GRAHAM

then offered the following:

*Resolved**, That, in view of the peculiar monetary stringency that prevails this year on the Pacific coast, arising out of an almost entire loss of crops, the rule of the Board of Charch Erection that restricts its grants to churches to \$1,000 be relaxed in favor of the Synod of the Pacific.

They were laboring under a great burden on the Pacific coast. During the past winter they had had scarcely any rain, and the prospects were that in a great part of the State of California there would an almost entire failure of the crops. They would therefore be entirely unable to carry on the work unless the restrictive rule was rescinded in this especial case.

Dr. Slade thought the precedent would be a dangerous one, and moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Church Erection.

The Rev. Mr. Burnham thought the remarks of the preceding speaker were very pertinent. The Committee were in constant receipt of such applications.

The resolution was then referred to the Com-

The resolution was then referred to the Com-

GERMAN WORK. of Dubuque, Ia., then took the floor to plead

for the cause of the work among the Germans. He contended that it had been demonstrated that Germans in the West were willing to support Presbyterian churches and to attend them. In his Presbytery there were nine churches, and a school had been established in Dubuque which had sent out thirtytablished in Dubuque which nal sent out thirtyseven young men to preach the Gospel. These
churches had contributed \$25,000 to the Theological Seminary. These churches had also contributed hiberally to the Home and Foreign Mission Funds, and were by
no means backward in affording assistance to other benevolent organizations. The
Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ was not
national, but universal, and the Germans were
anxious to hear it. They asked the Assembly
to pray for them. A great many German people
were annually lost to the German work, for
they went over to the English-speaking
churches.

THE REV. DR. POST

the report, and it was agreed to, very lew voing in the negative.

THE REV. D. J. M'MILLAN
presented the following, which was referred to the Committee:

That in like manner as the Senate of the United States consists of two Senators from each State without regard to size, population, or wealth, so may not Assembly consist of two Commissioners

may not Assembly consist of two Commissioners

CHURCH ERECTION.

German parentage cried in the English lan-age. [Laughter.] Dr. Dulles moved that the report be adopted d printed in the appendix to the minutes.

English reformers.

THE REV. MR. LAMPE
said he was an Americanized German, and felt deep interest in the report. He fully believed that the Chairman of the Committee had put in good work on the preparation of the report, but he could not agree with the conclusions which had been arrived at. It was proposed to create two theological seminaries to educate German clergymen for the ministry. He thought that any plan which looked towards keeping the Germans distinct was an error. In New York it was almost impossible to reach the Germans, for they did not desire to hear the Gospel, either in German or English. The speaker held it was much better to incorporate the Germans with English-speaking congregations. A German hinself, he always preached in English. It was impossible to carry on a church successfully unless the young people were retained in it, and the interest of German pastors would be to keep the young folks of the church in it. The German language should be made subordinate, the English dominant. He wished to second the motion on the appointment of a committee, believing that the proposed new seminaries were unprecessory. Let THE REV. MR. LAMPE

ed, and

THE REV. GEORGE J. REED

offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, composed of persons not connected with any theological seminary, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the location, number of students, funds, and whatever else relates to the working-power of the two German theological seminaries of our Church, and report to the next General Assembly whether it is desirable and practicable to unit those two institutions, or to merge them into some other seminary, and, if so, to report such a plan for such union.

Dr. Knox believed that the proposed consultation would result in good, but that no changes would be recommended.

THE REV. J. FROTHINGHAM

would be recommended.

THE REV. J. PROTRINGHAM
was unwilling that any con-

was inwilling that any committee of investigation should be appointed by the Assembly. He did not believe that any consolidation of seminaries was possible. The Germans were more tenacious than even the most pertinacious American theologians on the point of doctrine, and it would be impossible to combine the Newark and the Dubuque theologies. He would say nothing about the fact that the bodies were already organized, but would simply point out that the Dubuque Seminary was organized and supported by Germans, who looked upon it as their own, and who would oppose any attempt at fusion. The Dubuque Seminary was located in the very centre of the great German population of the Northwest, and any assimilation with the East was impossible. He protested against the appointment of the proposed committee, whose operations would be useless and expensive. This branch of the work was passing through a crisis, and should not be interfered with. Inis branch of the work was passing through a crisis, and should not be interfered with.

The Rev. Mr. White trusted that the proposed amendment would pass. In his experience German theological graduates preached in the English tongue. If they had a German constituency, well and good.

Elder Brown moved to lay the resolution proposed as an amendment on the table. So ordered.

STATE OF RELIGION.

EPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NARRATIVE. Dr. Dulles, Chairman of the Committee arrative, read the following report: Annual narrative of the state of religion within be bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the the bounds of the Pressylerian Cauren in the United States of Amorica.

The Committee to whom the Assembly has referred the Pressylerial narratives, which give the history of a year of labor, toil, and progress over our broad Church, would report that their task has been full of interest, and full also of cheer for those who love the Kingdom of Christ.

Prinklad DisTRESS.

great interests, such as coal and iron, shrinkage in the supposed values of the properties of large corporations, reverses to trade and checks on manufactures, with the distress to mechanics and laborers which necessarily accompany these derangements, have caused widespread distress, whilst some of the agricultural regions of our land have been devastated by the locust.

This condition of affairs has borne heavily upon our churches. The ability of many of them to suport their pastors has been diminished. Home missionaries, as well as pastors, have been compelled to choose between a reduction of salaries already too small, and the forsaking of their fields, whilst some congregations have found themselves unable to maintain the services of the sanctuary, and have disbanded or closed their houses of worship.

To the question, "What has been the spiritual progress of this year of trial?" we return a joyful answer. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. He hath filled our mouth with laughter and our tongue with singing. Not since the revival of 1857 and 1858 rolled in a wave of prayer across the land, have our Churches been so blessed. It is obvious that no brief report can individualize the spiritual history of each Presbytery, or even Synod, stretching as they do over our broad country from the Atlantie to the Pacific, and dotting foreign lands from Japan to Western Africa. Yet the salient points which characterize the year may be given, and first we note it as

resport their pasters has been diminished. Here the commendation of ealers and responsible to a selection of ealers already too small, and the forekains of ealers already too small, and the forekains of ealers already too small, and the forekains of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary, and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary and have disanded or closed their houses of the sanctiary and have disanded or close and the sanctiary of the close of the sanctiary of the close of the sanctiary of the close of the sanctiary of the closed their houses of their houses of the closed their houses of their houses MINISTERIAL OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield then read, as a part of the report, the ministerial obituary of the year,

Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLKANED and REPAIR-RD, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. GOD'N Comment of the Comment of

and Racy

8. Oct. 11, 1876; Seth B. Stone (F. M., rk. N. Y., Brooklyn, 59, Jan. 27, 1876; W. Tomlinson (H. R.), Marble Dale, Westchester. 70, July 16, 1876; Edward (H. R.), San Francisco, Cal., San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1876; George Van Eman (H. San Watcher, 1877; Montgomery M. Wakeman (Sepplaines, Ill., Chicago, Sept. 11, 1876; Jeren, D. D. (F. M.), Morar, Gwarllor, India khabad, 67, March 7, 1877; Jared B. Watcher, M. M., Brooklyn, N. Y. P.). Urichsonville, O., Utah, 34, March 18, 377; Thomas S. Wicker (H. R.), Foughkeep-le, N. Y., North River, 81, Nov. 30, 1876; lenjamin F. Wile (S. 8.), Highland, N. Y., forth River, 71, Nov. 20, 1876; William H. William, Hendersonville, N. C., Schuyler, 73, Dec. 1, 1876; Jeremiah Wood (P.), Mayfield, N. Y., Ubany, June 6, 1876; Thomas Woodrow, D. D. H. R.), Columbua, 85, April 25, 877; Jonathan A. Woodruff (W. C.), Finlay City, lich. Saginaw, Sept. 26, 1876; Stephen R. Ynkoop (H. R.), Princeton, N. J., New Brunsick, 69, June 8, 1876; Amos S. Yale (W. C.), yracuse, N. Y., Syracuse, 40, Feb. 3, 1877; Zra Youngs (H. R.), Catchocue (L. I.), N. Y., ong leland, 84, Aug. 25, 1876.
(H. R.), honorably retred; (P.), pastor; (S.), stated supply; (W. C.), without charge; Prof.), Professor; (Tea.), teacher; (H. M.),

(H. R.), honorably retred; (P.), pastor; (S. S.), stated supply; (W. C.), without charge; (Prof.), Professor; (Tea.), teacher; (H. M.), home missionary; (F. M.), foreign missionary.

The Moderator said that, in view of the long its of this et ranslated during the year, the Assembly would rise and be led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell.

After the prepare the Moderator said that it is the prepare the Moderator said. the prayer, the Moderator stated that

by the defect:

Whist thus chronicling with thankfulness the blessings accraing to the Church through the Sabath-school system, we are not unmindful of the great truth that the God of the Covenant has made the family the life-unit of the permanent prosperity of the Church. We would renow the admonitions of past Assemblies, that parents present their children for baptism, in faith that the blessings of the Covenant shall rest upon them, and that they take heed to train their offspring in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

He thought the idea ought not to be given that, as the Sabbath-school prospers, parents were relieved of their Christian obligations.

The Rev. Dr. Rockwell wanted to know if it would not be competent to recommend that the

he Rev. Dr. Rockwell wanted to know It it ild not be competent to recommend that the rative be read in the churches, either during church services or at the prayer-meetings, be thought they ought to be brought into mate relations with the Assembly in this

The Chairman of the Committee, the Rev.
Dulles, accepted the suggestions of Drs.
din and Rockwell, and, with the leave of the
sembly, they were inserted in the Commit's report, which was then adopted as a whole.
The morning session was then closed with
ayer by the Rev. Mr. Graham. the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, sitting at New-Or-

CHURCH POLITY.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Webber, Chairman of the Committee on Church Polity, submitted the follow-

I may say, somewhat to our surprise, every opinion that was expressed by every member of that Committee pointed in one direction, without one dissenting voice, without one inconing reports:

Overture No. 7.—From the Presbytery of Westchester. In reply to an overture from the Presbytery of Westchester concerning the election and term of service of Elders, your Committee on the Polity of the Church respectfully recommend the adoption of the following: Inasmuch as all that part of this report which is not of the nature of a case in these has reference to matters which are made sufficiently clear by Chap. XIII. of the Form of Government, and the deliverances of past General Assemblies thereupon (See Moore's Digest, pp. 114-118, and elsewhere, also pp. 74-75 of the minutes of the Assembly of 1876), no action is called for. Following is the overture: gruous sentiment. And, by the vote of the Committee, its Chairman was instructed to prepare a resolution expressive of that to prepare a resolution expressive of that sentiment. The paper was prepared in accordance with such instruction. It was brought before the Committee, and at that meeting four members were present who had not been at the previous session. When the paper was presented there, and expressions of opinion were called for again, there was not a dissenting voice, not will list the committee. [Applause.]

THE REPORT.

He then read as follows:

ture:

Presbytery of Westchester, in session at geport, Conn., April 18, 1877, respectfully tures the General Assembly in session at Chi-Amaritan and Chi-Amari ond—What should be the mode of election in lirst instance? A case has occurred in which a ch, taking advantage of the permission of adment, added five to the existing life elders of three, and directed the eight to divide selves into four classes. This was done by Presbytery held that the constitution, if it any direction upon the subject, implied that e must be three classes, holding office for three s, and that in the first instance the elders must lected for their several terms.

made before the action of the church as of each of the church as of eacons? Can the advantage of uniformity in service and, by constructive interpolation, such a material provision to the constitution that churches chosing term service edecoms. Such is the common practice.

The report was adopted.

POWERS OF A STATED SUPPLY.

Overture No. 16.—The Presbytery of Knox, sitling in Mt. Hope Church, Atlanta, Ga., April 7,

877, do most respectfully overture the General
tasembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United
tates of America, asking a decision of that body
in this case, viz.: Has a stated supply the right,
ower, and prerogative in the church Session as a
matter?

seembly answer the overtare in the negative.

The report was concurred in.

Gertus No. 8—The Committee on Church Poll-, to whom was referred the overture of the Presylery of Elizabeth and the overture of the Synod

Thilsabelphia, relating to the Sustentation Deariment of the Board of Heme Missions, would
assectfully recommend that the two overtures and
commissioning papers be referred to a special comwittee of five to consider the facts and recommend
that changes or modifications, if any, are desirble the Committee to report to the next General
seembly. he following is the overture from the Presery of Elizabeth:

and as, it is not in our judgment adapted to harch in this country, coming in conflict as a under certain circumstances, with the work. Board of Home Missions; therefore, oleed, That this Presbytery hereby overtures overal Assembly, which is to convene in the f Chicago in May next, to strike out-from atistical table the column assigned to susten-

be acted on hastily. He therefore moved that the proper blace.

The report was then adopted.

DE TARBEL.

A statement of the case of the Rev. Dr. Tarbel: we cognate papers. The Committee recommend hat no action be taken in the premises.

Elder John C. Grier called for the reading of he papers. He knew the man, and knew his his device, the papers. He knew the man, and knew his his thould come to say it should not reject the Assembly meant to say it should some requestion as it was submitted. If it was the fore the vote was taken on the question as it was submitted. If it would not would not went to not should never have been begun; and, if accepted, well and good.

The Rev. Mr. Marquis said that the Committee wished to submit this report to he Assembly what the to he was the two white the papers. He knew the hasten on the question as it was submitted. If it would not meet the wished to submit this proposed by the other.

The Rev. Mr. Marquis said that the Committee wished to submit this report to he Assembly he had that the Committee wished to submit this printed to alter the committee of the test wished to submit this proposed

her transfer all her property to him, leaving her without a penny, he had been written up in the papers, and became most notorious. The speaker wanted to know whether they were going to restore a man of that kind in that way to ministerial standing. He didn't dare to hold up his head in Peorla. His conduct was known as unworthy and wicked in the highest degree, and Mr. Grier hoped the man would not be forced upon the Church in this

asked how such a man could get before the Assembly! He should not be given conspicuity in the minutes if they could get rid of him. A man of that character had no business to have any standing here. After such a trouble, the Committee should not entertain the idea for a moment that he could have a hearing here. Dr. Grier, of the Committee, said they did not recommend his restoration. They left it to the good sense of the Presbytery to know what to do with such a man.

The Moderator remarked that the Assembly took no responsibility with regard to him. Mr. E. D. Finney, of Baltimore, asked if it would not be better to dismiss the matter. Then it would not appear in the minutes. Dr. Main—Dismiss the whole thing, and return the papers. [Laughter and applause.] The matter was then dropped.

The Committee on Church Polity also submitted the following:

In answer to the inquiry. "Can a minister of our Church units with any other Presbytery than that designated in his letter of dismission" the Committee recommended that the inquiry be answered in the negative. See Secs. 2 and 4 of Chap. 10 of the Book of Duscipline.

The report was adopted. The report was adopted.

DISSOLUTION OF PRESBYTERIES.

Paper No. 11 is an overture from the Presbyter;
of Santa Fe asking for an explanation of the meaning of Chap. X., Sec. 2 of the Form of Government as recently amended, and specially inquiring
whether that section as amended contemplates the
dissolution of Presbyteries previously organized
with less than five ministers.

Your Committee especially recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Your Committee especially recommend the suption of the following resolutions:

1. That the attention of the members of the
Presbytery of Santa Fe be called to the exact language of the chapter and section referred to, which
Is: "A Presbytery consists of all the ministers, in
number not less than five, and one ruling Elder
from each congregation, within a certain district."

2. This section as it now reads does not contemplate the dissolution of Presbyteries previously organized in remote and isolated regions with less
than five ministers.

3. The attention of the members of the Presbytery of Santa Fe is called to page 143 of Moore's
Digest, where it may be seen that the General Assembly is disposed to excuse remote and isolated
Presbyteries from strict compliance with certain
general rules when it shall appear that every reasonable effort has been made to comply with said
rules.

leans, was referred to the Committee on Corre

spondence; and, on the meeting of the Commit-

tee to consider that paper, each member was called upon for his opinion as to the proper thing

to do in the premises. To our gratification, and

He then read as follows:

rules.

4. The Presbytery of Santa Fe is referred to its Synod for further direction as to the general contents of its overture.

The report was concurred in.

the day and hear the report.

Dr. Edson insisted on his motion to reconsider, and hear the report of the Committee or Records, etc. THE CHURCH SOUTH. DR. MARQUIS
then arose and said: A communication from

Records, etc.

The motion to reconsider was put and carried.
Dr. Edson moved to hear the report of the Congmittee on the Records of Cincinnati, etc.
A Commissioner moved to lay this matter on the table. Carried.

PRIVILEGE.

The Rev. Mr. Smith rose to a question of privilege. The Mileage Committee had refused to retnunerate the Rev. Mr. Hamilton for the loss he had sustained by being robbed of \$60.65 on his way to Chicago. He therefore asked the Moderator to authorize him to take up a collection for the purpose. He had already taken in \$5.50, and invited the brethren to hand over the halves and the quarters.

on the Records of Cincinnati and the report o

tion before the house to consider the report of the Committee on Representation.

The Moderator said the report had been re-

Elder Wood said the Committee was ready to

eport. His object in introducing his resolu-

tion was that this report should be taken up

Dr. Hatfield, of the Committee, said the re-

port was ready.

Elder Wood moved to reconsider the order of

whenever the Committee was ready.

the Judicial Committee.

committed.

the halves and the quarters.

The Moderator said the gentleman would constitute himself a committee of one to raise the Elder Wood moved that the Committee on Representation be now instructed to report.

carried.

DR. VAN DYKE

said the Committee were happy to report that they had unanimously agreed [laughter], and they thought their agreement was based upon such absolute fairness that there would be little room for debate or hesitation in regard to adopting the report. [Applause.] The Committee supposed that the Assembly was divided into two classes,—those in favor of Synodical representation, and those who were not in favor of it. The majority of the Committee had adhered to what they had said of Synodical representation, but they had amended their overture on that subject by accepting the proposition made by Mr. Hailiday and giving the Presbyteries the right to nominate. At the same time they wished those who opposed Synodical representation to have a fair hearing before the Presbyteries, and they had therefore adopted and proposed to send down, as an alternate overture, the proposition for Presbyterial representation which was supposed to be most in favor with the Assembly; namely, the proposition to reduce the Assembly by increasing the unit in the Presbyteries. Dr. Van Dyke then submitted

THE REPORT,
which was as follows:

the committee on Correspondence have received and considered the paper referred to them by this General Assembly, containing the action of the Southern General Assembly, in session at New Orleans, in response to the action of the Assembly in session, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the month of May, 1876;

From this communication it appears that the statement of the Committee of the Southern Assembly at Baltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the Souther Assembly at Baltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the Souther Assembly at Saltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the Souther Assembly at Saltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the Souther Assembly at Saltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the Southern Assembly at Saltimore in January, 1874, which statement was afterwards approved by the effect of the statement was afterwards approved by the effect of the southern Charch of schism, hereey, and bhasphemy are disapproved. As and that now, on a caim review, the imputations cast upon the Southern Charch of schism, hereey, and bhasphemy are disapproved. And would end the difficulty at John and the Southern Assembly at Savannah as forwarded to the action of the Southern Assembly at Savannah as forwarded to the above statement of the Haltimore Committee was overlooked by our Assembly. Your Committee believe that such oversight was not intentional, but that it was the honest intent and effort of our General Assembly to open the way to the cordial crateful himself of the Southern Pressylvictions as the omission from our action of last year of any allusion to that clause in the Baltimore correspondence, referred to in the preamble to the Savannah resolution as defining the position of the Southern churches, appears to leave a dombt in the minds of Southern Prestyterians as to whether we do still justify the opinion formerly expressed concerning them; and in order to make th

which was as follows: The Special Committee to whom was referred the various papers and resolutions relating to the subject of representation in the General Assembly re-

not more than fifty ministers shall send one minis

Bisheps and Elders from each Synod in the following proportions, viz.: Each Synod consisting of not more than fifty ministers shall send one minister and one Elder; and each Synod consisting of more than fifty ministers shall send two ministers and two Elders; and in the like proportion for any fifty ministers in any Synod; and these delegates so appointed shall be styled Commissioners to the General Assembly.

'The Commissioners shall be chosen by the Synod with due regard to the rights of its Presbyteries. If the Synod send three or more ministers or three or more Elders to the General Assembly, not more than one-third of its Commissioners, and if it send two ministers and two elders, not more than one-half of its Commissioners, and if the send two ministers and two elders, not more than one-half of its Commissioners, and if the send two ministers and two elders, and in a series of years equal to the number of Presbyteries in any Synod. At each stated meeting of the Synod it shall be determined and announced which of the Presbyteries composing it are entitled to furnish Commissioners to the General Assembly to be held next to the one ensuing, and to how many Commissioners, ministers, or elders, or both, such Presbyteries are respectively entitled. And prior to each election of Commissioners by the Synod, the list of the Presbyteries entitled to furnish commissioners at its entitled to furnish, and an equal number of alternates. If such nominations are not made the Synod shall nevertheless proceed with the election; every Presbytery shall be read, and each such Presbytery shall be considered by at least one minister and one elder."

Also, shall Chap. XXII., Sec. 1, be so amended as to read: "The Commissioners to the General Assembly, and so much as possible to prevent all failure in the representation of the Synods arising from unforeseen accidents to those first appointed, it may be expedient for each Synod to appoint an alternate to each Commissioner to supply his place in case of his necessary absence."

An

dient for each Synod to appoint an alternate to each Commissioner to supply his place in case of his necessary absence."?

And in Art. II. shall the word "Presbytery," wherever it occurs, be changed to "Synod"?

Your Committee recommend that the foregoing overture be transmitted by the Assembly to the Presbyteries for their action.

Your Committee also recommend that the following alternative overture be transmitted to the Presbyteries:

Shall Chap. XII., Sec. 2 of the Form of Government be amended so as to read: "The General Assembly shall consist of an equal delegation of Bishops and Elders from each Presbytery in the following proportion, viz.: Each Presbytery in the following proportion, viz.: Each Presbytery consisting of not more than forty ministers actually engaged in ministerial work as pastors, co-pastors, pastors-elect, stated supplies, evangelists, missionaries, professors in theological seminaries, or those assigned to the work of the Church by the General Assembly, shall send one minister and one elder; each Presbytery consisting of more than forty and less than eighty ministers employed as above specified, shall send two ministers and two elders; each Presbytery consisting of more than eighty and less than 120 ministers, employed as above specified, shall send two ministers and three elders in like proportion for each additional forty ministers actually engaged in ministerial work; and these delegates so appointed shall be styled Commissioners to the General Assembly"?

After reading the above report, Dr. Van Dyke said

THE IDEA OF THE COMMITTEE seemed to be that these two overtures fairly.

N. T. CLARKE,
J. H. HALSEY,
J. R. GREENE,
A. A. BARNES,
Elders

The Rev. Dr. Malin moved to receive the re

port.

The Rev. Mr. Edson said this matter referred to a question of great difficulty, and should not be acted on hastily. He therefore moved that the report be docketed, in order that it might be printed and acted on to-day, or at some fu-

said

THE IDEA OF THE COMMITTEE

seemed to be that these two overtures fairly representled the two methods of reducing the Assembly. If either was adopted, the question would be settled. If neither, the plan fiready adopted for erecting an Entertainment Fund would in the meantime relieve the pressure upon the good people of the places where the Assembly met in regard to cutertainment.

The Rev. J. Irvin Smith moved to adopt the report.

thought it should be amended so as to exempt the honorably retired. Such men as Dr. Musgrave and Dr. McKinney ought, as long as they lived, to have representation in the Assembly, and the honorably retired should be exempt from that class which was not represented. He moved, therefore, to amend the report in this particular.

moved, therefore, to amend the report in this moved, therefore, to amend the report in this particular.

Mr. Crawford said the language of one of the oritten of the ions, but mere this day was.

Dr. Van Dyke remarked that if the brother had read that clause he would not have made that objection.

Mr. Crawford sought more light. The overture seemed to provide for three or more ministers or three or more elders. Now, suppose there were four. Was it not possible to have more than two representatives from one Presbyteries in the Synod and one

right to introduce into its action to-day any words that might seem to excuse, or which might be intended to stand as an excuse for, the language of the Fathers!

Dr. Malin withdrew the amendment.

The Rev. Mr. Bittinger thought there was an order for the day,—the report of the Committee on Freedmen,—and, lest the Assembly should drift past the hour, he moved to put the report no the docket.

DR. MARQUIS 100 members, and, according to the brother's suggestions, those fifty members would be thrown away.

Elder Wood said that excepting certain classes from the basis of representation did not abridge their rights to vote or to be voted for.

THE REV. MR. NIGHTENGALE
said the alternate overture was written by himself, and he should like to explain it to the Assembly. He had endeavored to draw the line between those who were actually in the ministry and those who were laid aside from the work. In the list of those actively engaged were pastors, co-pastors, pastors-elect, stated supplies, evangelists, missionaries, Professors in theological seminaries, and any assigned by the Assembly to ministerial work in the Church. This gave to every man actually employed the right to be counted in the basis of representation, and did not exclude any man whose name was on the rolls of the Presbyteries, and if one of the retired list was counted as more worthy to represent that Presbytery, his Presbytery had a perfect right to send him, and there was nothing in the overture which would hinder the return of Dr. Musgrave or any other of the fathers from coming in Synodical representation offered nothing but confusion, while Presbyterial representation was simplicity itself [applause], and in determining the mode of settling the difficulty his aim had been simply to eliminate all that were not actively and actually engaged in the ministerial work. He regarded the issue as clearly marked, and was willing to risk the verdict of the Presbyteries.

Dr. Malin—What will you do with those in no the docket.

DR. MARQUIS
said it was the desire of the Committee that whatever action was taken by the Assembly would not go before the world with the idea appended to it that it was the action of the few members left at the last end of the action of as full an Assembly as could be present at the time of its adoption. The evening trains would take away a great portion of the Assembly, and whatever action was taken would, if the subject was put off too long, be unsatisfactory, because it would be said that it was the action of a portion of the body. Whatever the Assembly did, he hoped its action would go before the world and before the Church of Christ with all the power, prestige, and force that the action of a full Assembly could give to it. [Great applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Shiland moved to reconsider the vote by which the Assembly created an order of the day in order to take up the report of the Committee on Corrospondence.

The Rev. Mr. Edson honed the report would the day in order to take and the report of the Committee on Corrospondence.

The Rev. Mr. Edson hoped the report would be made the order for to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Shiland said that was his first idea. Believing that it was best to have the report printed before it was considered, he therefore withdrew his motion to reconsider the order of the day.

of the day.

Dr. Edson's motion to docket the report was Pr. Malin-What will you do with those in ransitu! Dr. Nightengale—They are classed with the REDUCED REPRESENTATION evangelists.

A Commissioner—Who is to do this classity-THE MATTER SETTLED.

Dr. Edson then|moved to postpone the special order and take up the report of the Committee

A Commissioner—Who is to do this classifying?
Dr. Nightengale—The Presbyteries.
Mr. Upson moved to add, after the words "Professors in theological seminaries," the words "Professors in colleges."
This amendment was accepted by Dr. Malin. The Rev. Mr. Erdmann—I would like to inquire what becomes of reduced representation? [Laughter.]
Mr. Forsyth moved to lay all these amendments on the table. Carried.
DR. HUMPHREY
moved to amend the report by adding to the closing portion of the overture "if such nominations from the Presbyteries are not made, the Sysod shall nevertheless proceed with their elec-

Synod shall nevertheless proceed with their elec-

tion."
The Committee accepted the amendment.
The Rev. Mr. Wight moved to amend by sending down the alternative evertures to the Presbyteries.
The Moderator said that was proposed by the Committee.
The Rev. Mr. Purnell called for a division of the report.
The Rev. Mr. Knowles wanted to know if The Rev. Mr. Knowies wanted to know if there was anything m the resolution requiring the Synod to appoint a person nominated by the Presbytery. If not, it should be inserted.

Dr. Van Dyke—That is equivalent to this: You will have Synodical representation provided the Presbyteries will elect Commissioners.

[Laughter.]
The Moderator said the question was on sendng down the first portion of the overture.
Judge Brawley said there was but one motion
before the house,—to adopt,—and it could not e divided.
The Rev. J. Irvin Smith moved, as an amend-

ably, it would be adopted. In his own Pres-bytery there was a prejudice against Synodical representation; he favored it.

The Rev. Mr. Briggs remarked that he was in favor of Synodical representation. He hadn't said a word on the subject, but if it was not pro-posed to have both overtures sent down, or if each one was taken up separately, something would have to be said on each side. If both were sent down, that would save debate.

The question was called for.
It was was put on the motion to adopt, and the motion was concurred in. [Applause.]
There were but two or three dissenting votes.

THE FREEDMEN.

THE M'CUNE CASE.

Dr. Edson said that, as the gentlemen who had representation on the brain and heart for two or three weeks not only, but for a longer time, were now laid to rest, he trusted they would have some sympathy with the other poor unfortunates whose business had been hanging in mid-air for three or four days. He desired to renew his motion that the Assembly take up the report of the Committee on the Records of the Cincinnati Synod and the report of the Judicial Committee (the McCune case). A Commissioner moved, as an amendment, that the records of all the Synods be taken up.

This was voted down.

This was voted down.

DR. ERDMAN
asked what had become of the report of the Committee on Freedmen. An honorable and prominent place had been given to every other Board, but this one had been given to every other Board, but this one had been pushed aside.

The Moderator said there were two Boards—Ministerial Relief and Freedmen—that had not been heard from.

Dr. Erdman—This one was made the order of the day. the day.

The Moderator—That action was reconsidered.

The Moderator—That action was reconsidered, and the order set aside.

Dr. Erdman—It has been pushed off, and we are about getting involved in a judicial case out of which weswill never see daylight. [Applause.] Would it not be better to do the work of the Church first, and let the rest take their chances? [Applause.]

Mr. Barnes stated that, under his motion, that of Dr. Edson had been laid on the table.

The Moderator replied that was true, in view of the state of the case in which the Assembly then was: but that time had passed.

Mr. Barnes rejoined that he made the motion to lay on the table unconditionally. He believed that two-thirds were required to take it up.

The Moderator agreed with him.

The Moderator agreed with him.

DR. BITTINGER

wished to say, as there seemed to be no chance for a white man [laughter], he would be very glad if the Assembly would give a chance to a colored man. [Laughter.] He represented the Committee on Freedmen, and they had yielded Saturday for other business. They had been told to "move on" and "move on," and had called for a hearing, but the house determined not to hear them. There was a little bit of a breathing spell now, and perhaps the Assembly would give 4,000,000 of freedmen a chance to be heard for fifteen minutes. [Laughter.] Then, if they wanted to take up a judicial case which they could discuss until the day of judgment, they could do so, and sit as long as they lived. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hotchkin moved as a substitute that the

[Laughter.]
Mr. Hotchkin moved as a substitute that the report of the Committee on Freedmen be taken The substitute was agreed to, only one voting The substitute was agreed to, only one voting in the negative. [Laughter.]
Judge Brawley asked what was the order of the day for Wednesday. ["Home," "home."]
The Moderator answered that there was none.
Judge Brawley moved that the report of the Committee on Church Polity regarding a final Court of Appeals be made the first order for Wednesday. [Voices, "Too far off."]
Dr. Hatfield—Suppose we adjourn to-morrow night?

aight?
The motion was then withdrawn. Dr. Bittinger then read the following report: The Committee to whom was referred the reports of the work among the freedmen would respect-fully submit the following statements and resoluwork in these churches is done by 40 ministers, 8 licentiates, and 23 catechists. There are also 41 parochial schools numbering 3,749 pupils. Among these schools there are five of a higher of der, viz. Beddie University, numbering 131 students, 73 of whom are professors of religion, and 30.0f these are studying for the ministry, a larger proportion than is found in any of our white colleges, and only surpassed in this respect by the Japanese mission schools. The building has accommodations for minety students, stands on a twenty-acre lot, and is worth \$18,000. Scotia Semimary, for cirls, is a brick building 75x42, three stories above the basement, cost \$12,000, and with its endowment, is worth about \$16,000, and is free of debt. It has 128 pupils. This seminary has some of the Mt. Holyoke features. The pupils, in addition to scholastic studies, give attention to the cutting, making, and mending of their own clothing, also to finer needlework, and perform all the household work of the institution. Scotia Seminary is Vassar and Holyoke combined. During the past year the pupils have paid \$2,240 toward their own support. True, it is as yet an experiment, but thus far successful, and applications for admissions to its privileges have come from quite a number of the Southern States.

Besides these two institutions there are under the care of the Committee Brannard Institute. Fairfield Normal Institute, and Wallingford Academy. The number of pupils in these higher schools is 937. All these schools are prosperous. The number of the Fourbern States.

The number of the colored people seems to have increased in proportion to the degree of their previous exclusion; all are ambitious to learn, and ambitious to leach.

Religion, too, is as characteristic as their thirst for knowledge. If figures are any test of the growth of churches, then the colored churches far surpass the white churches in the ratio of their increa

These churches average over eighteen converts to the minister, and we only about six. And their liberality keeps pace with their professed piety. Self-support is a growing virtue among them despite their former condition and consequent habits of dependence. The Committee is aware that this may seem a very meagre statement. It is; but it is may seem a very meagre statement. It is; but it is large as the case will justify. "Year after year your Committee of Missions has pleaded for means to enlarge the work, but, as far as expense is concerned, we have pleaded in vain—the work stands still. But why does this work stands still. But why does this work stands will answer the question in part." The number of white churches contributing to this cause is nine less than last year, Churches and individuals have given less than last year, by \$1,417, and the general falling off in money as compared with the contribution of the previous year amounts to \$4,374.

But, further, of the 5,000 white churches not one-third of them gave anything to the freedmen, and while the 500,000 members of these churches gave at the rate of eight conts per member, the freedmen's churches gave at the rate of more than \$1 per member, or more than twelve times as much in proportion as their white brethern; their powerty, like that of the Macedonians, abounded to the riches of their liberality. We would not forget to mention that Friends in Scotland have once and again shown their interest in the poor freedman, sending us during the past ten years \$3, \$30, 43.

The Freedman's Commission is a Home Missionary Society, a Church Freedmen, and an Educational Society combined, and yet there are fewer churches contributing to this cause than to any other of our Church Boards. The Presbyterian Church gives not quite as much to educate and Christianize the millions of freedmen as it appropriates for the meeting of the General Assembly. It would be ridiculous, if it were not humiliating to sontend to hort hand South Carolina. The freedmen has a soul to save before the house,—to adopt,—and it could not be divided.

The Rev. J. Irvin Smith moved, as an amendment, that the overturessee numbered I and 2, to prevent confusion.

The Moderator decided that Judge Brawley's point of order was well taken.

Dr. Purnell contended for a division of the question. He might not be able to vote conscitutiously for all the momendations.

said the right of a division was fairly surrendered by the Assembly, which was divided on this question of sending down an overture for Presbyterial representation as an overture for Presbyterial representation. The Committee was at first in favor of the former. In order to harmonise views they contained the same of the presbyteries, it had been agreed to send down both. If those who composed the present Assembly were never permitted to send down both. If those who composed the present Assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries, it had been agreed to send down both. If those who composed the present Assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries, it had been agreed to send down both. If those who composed the present Assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries, it had been agreed to send down both. If those who composed the present Assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries to make a fair and the proposed the present Assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries to make a fair and the proposed the present assembly were never permitted to send the presbyteries to make a fair and the proposed the presbyteries to make a fair and the proposed the present assembly were never permitted to the distance of the proposed the present assembly were never permitted to send the proposed the present assembly were never permitted to send down both overtures, and made the assertion that if the Assembly whether it was not honorably bound to send down hoth overtures, and made the assertion that if the Assembly divided on this question and fell back, and there would also divide and fall back, and there would also div

and most important work.

Resolved, second, That this field calls loudly for immediate and thorough occupancy and cultivation on grounds of both patriotism and religion.

Resolved, third, That our churches should be aroused to the special claims of this people, so that the work may be enlarged five fold. It is now at a standstill. tandstill. Resolved, fourth, That the annual report of the

Resolved, fourth, That the annual report of the Committee be published for distribution.

Resolved, fith, That the present members of the Board be selected, with the exception of James B. Lyon, resigned, and that J. H. McKelvey be elected in his place.

Resolved, sixth, That the minutes of the Committee be approved.

Resolved, seventh, That the balance still due the former Secretary be paid out of the first moneys coming into the Treasury.

Chairman of Committee,

coming into the Treasury.

Chairman of Committee.

The report was accepted, and
Dr. Bittinger said that he really had very littleto aid to it. Let them consider for a moment that they had four millions, perhaps five millions, of Africans right among them, and dependent upon them. While in the African work it was necessary to learn new languages, to contend against evils of climate and surroundings, nothing of the kind was needed for the work among the American negroes.

DR. M'CLELLAN,
Secretary of the Committee, said that the work among the freedmen consisted of two parts, church work and school work. In some of the Southern States and the sea islands there were large quantities of Presbyterian material, but the Church was unable to reach it, and to bring it into communion, for lack of funds. There was an existing feeling of dissatisfaction among the best missionaries because the Committee would not send more help. But the Committee, as business men, did not feel at liberty to go on in advance of what the Church showed a disposition to allow. The women of the Church could do a great deal for this important work if they were properly appealed to.

THE REV. MR. SAUNDERS,

disposition to allow. The women of the Church could do a great deal for this important work if they were properly appealed to.

THE REV. MR. SAUNDERS,
a colored delegate, was received with considerable appliance, which he said encouraged him to believe that the cause of the freedmen was not a matter of indifference to the Assembly. He would refer specially to the work in the two Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, where 33 per cent of the population over 30 years of age were unable, to read or write, three-fourths of this number being colored people. The States had made some provision for the education of the colored people, but it must be remembered that the legislators, though voting money liberally for almost every ourpose, managed to scrape in the most of it on its way to the funds of the different Boards for whom it was voted. Another fact must be borne in mind, namely: that the colored people were now almost entirely isolated from the whites. Still another element of danger was to be found in the efforts of the Roman Catholic Church. That Church was making strenuous attempts to draw the colored people into its fold by the dissemination of pictures of the Pope and Bishops, which they sold very cheap. The Sisters of Mercy and nuns relieved the poor and sick negroes on the understanding that the children should be sent to the Sabbath-schools of the Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics had so far deferred to the peculiarities of the colored race as to allow of congregational singing in the colored churches. In Louisiana the Governor, Lleutenant-Governor, the Board of Education of the City of New Orleans, and many other officers, were all Catholics, and the State was practically a Catholic one. At present no opposition was shown by the whites to the education of the City of New Orleans, and become of the colored churches had subscribed \$1.18 for church purposes. It was quite as reasonable to say that the Germans could not be made into anything else than Methodists, as to educate men for the ministry among the fre

he called for better-educated tractics, moved who would instruct them in the distinct principles of Presbyterianism. They felt extremely grateful for the work which the Presbyterian Church had done for them when others neglected them. He had been told by the engineer of a hotel elevator in Chicago that no colored people should enter it. [Laughter.] But he did not believe that there was any feeling in the Presbyterian Church against the colored people. He called attention to the Southern Evangelist, a paper devoted to the religious interests of the Southern freedmen, and said that he would have appealed for its support if he had not considered such a course beneath the dignity of a Commissioner to the Assembly. This papable hit at those who had been so instrumental in distributing religious publications in which they felt or owned am interest was received with much laughter and applause.

The report, with its appended resolutions, was received and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Correspond ence was made the third order of the day for to day.

The report of the Committee on Synodical Records in report to the Committee on Synodical Records in Records i

The report of the Committee on Syndrau Records in regard to the Cincinnati case was made the fourth order.

A motion to continue the evening sessions until 10.30 p. m. having been voted down, the Assembly adjourned until 7:45 p. m., Dr. Assembly adjourned until 7:45 Schenck making the closing prayer.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.

The Assembly reconvened at 7:45 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Jones leading in prayer.

The Assembly reconvened at 7:45 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Jones leading in prayer.

The Rev. A. S. McMasters presented the report of the Standing Committee on Ministerial Relief, as follows:

The Standing Committee on Ministerial Relief respectfully reports to the General Assembly:

"Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your feelds, which is of you kept back by fraud, criett; and the dries of them which have reaped have entered into the ears of Jehovah Sabooth." Saith the Scripture this altogether for sake of reapers in fields of maternal insbandry, or for reapers in fields of maternal insbandry, or for Riscommental and honorable physicial work only, or for Ilis own servants busied in moral and spiritual work as well? Doubtiess there is a principle involved herein; for our sakes these things were written.

This subject of this report is relief of disabled ministers and the vidows and orphans of deceased ministers. This subject connects intimately with the general subject of maisterial support. Is the present material support of the ministers and acquate one, such as to relieve ministers from undue anxieties and cares about worldly matters, and permit them to accomplish their office work with freedom and to the best advantage, and to provide for the common contingencies of human life, and for the comfortable sustenance of themselves and those dependent on them in the earlier and later years of life? If so, then it may be said, let ministers, like other Christian men without supplementary aid, provide prodently for themselves and their families; and that this might perhaps be the best and most honorable solution of the problem of our present study. But to be practical we must recognize the actual state of the case. And what are the facts in the case? Two things we assume as well known and undeniable: The fact that, to a large extent,—the smount proposed to be contributed for the wappopt of the ministry is not sufficient, and which is incomparably more injurious than the insufficiency of the Amount propo

necessity they must be constituted in the constitution of the Support of the public ministry of the Church. By Divine authority the same law as to the testament and true spirit of it is interest of the constitution of the New Testament economy. The of which this Board, unner unection or the charter itself, is the agent, to carry out the principle and spirit of this law. A felt need prompted to the initiation of this branch of Christian beneficence; continued, and in extent increased need arges to perseverance in this form of well-doing.

The Church in the United States is often referred.

The Church in the United States is often referred.

The charge and America as aigrand and conclusive illustration of the hitherto unsettled sive illustration in the hitherto unsettled in the hit on ever just at all. The ministration of them never paid at all. The ministration of the hit of the provide and maxious, and maxious, distressful, oppressive paid and children, now to be left shelterless without protection or guide, to the dreariness and perils of a troublous world, or old, wayworn, weary, sick, poor, to be east out upon the charities of any that the provide of the hit of the

Parr, Philadelphia, Pa.; William C. C. Philadelphia, Pa., to serve for one year, A. Dickey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry B. Reading, Pa.; George Junkin, Philadelphi Thomas Potter, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The report was accepted, and Dr. Hall, Secretary of the Board, appealed to the Assembly on behalf of the cause. During the past twenty-eight years it had prospered and he had no doubt that the Permanent Fund, which now amounts to \$165,000, would larger

The report was unanimously adopted.

TEMPERANCE. THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE Temperance then came up as the order of the

day. It was as follows:

The Committee to which was committed the subject of temperance, would respectfully report. With profound gratitude and joy to God was record the increased interest and activity every. Having determined to close entire stock of Furnita-finest, and best assorted it offer its entire stock at where apparent in the cause of temperance; we hail this revival of interest in this subject as only another manifestation of the quickened concern in all things, religious and moral, with which 66d a baptizing our land. Already hundreds of thousands have taken the pledge of total abstinence. All these pledges point as to 6ed as our only help and strength, and these pledges are taken in humble reliance apparent in the series of the s thing ever before heard goods are of the most fo recently manufactured and many of them will b half their former price they can be manufactur. Such an opportunity Furniture has never Purchasers can have ti invited to this sale. in view of State and A AND 7 1-2 Pl
We are prepared to make loaness property in sums of \$10,00 cm. We can make loans of \$10,00 cm. We can make loans of \$10,00 cm. We can make loans of \$10,00 cm. \$10, ANKING HOUSE OF LAZA

eyes and stir our hearts are merely fruits rowing out of moderate, social drinking. On this subject our Church has often spoken, and in no doubt at tones. In 1834 its action was "That the traffe is ardent spirits to be used as a drink by any people is, in our judgment morally wrong, and ought to be viewed as mere by the churches of Jesus Christ universally. In 1864 the Assembly calls upon ministers and members of our churches to refrain from the use of cider, beer, and ale as a beverage, and also from the manufacture and use of domestic wines as a beverage. In 1865—To render her influence effective, the Church must purge herself from all participation in their sin by removing from her pais all who engaged in the manufacture, and asle of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. In 1866—foat abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage is demanded from every Christing by the condition of society, the purity of the Church, and the weed of God. In 1871—This General Assembly, believing that the manufacture, sale, and use of sleoholic stimulants as a beverage is contrary to the spirit of God's Word, and wholly inconsistent with the claims of Christian duty, reiterates its former testimony.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the mess.

claims of Christian duty, reiterates its former testimony.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the members of our beloved Zion to set an example of test abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and especially to discourage social wine-drinking wherever it prevails in the Church.

Resolved, That we call upon the sessions of our churches to guard carefully the purity of the Church by refusing to admit to membership er to retain those within her pale who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who derive their livelihood from this sinful traffic.

Resolved, That, whatever difference of optsion may exist upon the question within the Church yet all will agree annt upon the principle of charliv as expressed in I. Cor., vil., 13: "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I well est make my brother to offend, I well est make my brother to offend, "every member of Christ's Church should feel constrained neither to touch, taste, or handle the intoxicating est which has evil and only evil in it, as seen in its influence upon politics, society, homes, hearts, lives, destroying men in this life and rundering than

and Superintendents of Substitutions in the sever way may in their judgments seem best, the matter of total abstinence.

The report was accepted.

The Rev. Mr. Jones was not satisfied with one

amitted.

Mr. Jones offered to withdraw the amendment, but objection was made.

On motion, the Committee was allowed to amend their report, and they did it thus: "Discourage wine-drinking wherever it prevails."

The question was then called for, and on being put. The report was unanimously adopted.

SYNODICAL REPORTS. The reports of the Synodical Committee were then submitted.

No serious trouble was encountered until the

No serious trouble was encountered until the Synod of Erie was reached, the report of the Committee being as follows:

The Committee on the Records of the Synod of 'Erie'' would respectfully report: That they have carefully read and examined the same. They find the earlier portions written legibly, and with some care, while the latter show signs of hasts an carclessness. There are many erasures which difficure the pages, and endanger their value as parameter records.

Touching the action of the Synod in the 'Sewickly case,' the Committee recommend that it be not approved, because it decides a question. 'In thesi,' which act is contrary to the spirit appractice of the Prospyterian Church (vide Moors) Digest, p. 217).

With the above suggestions and objection the Committee recommend that the records be approved.

Dr. Van Dyke moved to strike out the par-

Dr. Van Dyke moved to strike out the paragraph relating to the Sckwickiey Church, chiming that the case was not one in thest.

The Rev. Mr. Laidlaw moved, as a substitute, to reconsider the action taken in the Sewickier case, for the purpose of striking out all that portion having reference to a case in thesi.

The Rev. Mr. Shiland moved to lay on the included the motion that referred to taking up the report adopted Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. McKibben moved to lay on the table the motion to strike out. Lost by a de-The Rev. Mr. Mckippen moved to my on table the motion to strike out. Lost by a de-cided majority.

The hour for adjourning having arrived, the Assembly, pending a vote on the motion to strike out, adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.
The closing prayer was made by the Rev. Ds.
Van Dyke.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE. To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CERCASO, May 28.—How can you expect propertyowners to respect the building ordinance, which,
if not inconsistent with itself, is a humbing! For
instance, if a frame building is moved only a few
feet from its present location on the same lot, the ordinance compels the owner to fill the vacant space
with brick walls, and also if he wants to enlarge his
house, and that on the wide with a reliability.

with brick walls, and also if he wants to enlarge his house, and that on the wide, wide prairie, with nother house in sight for some distance. But how about lumber-yards? The same space which reis emptied of lumber once a year at least, if not oftener, can be filled with lumber again sky-high, and this right in the business part of the city. I always understood that not the burning frame houses, but the burning lumber-yards on the wes side, carried the fire to the South Side in 1871. On that principle, you might allow powder-magazines along the river and forbid the storekeeper on the outskirts keeping powder. A sober fire department, free from political humbug, is the bestonliding ordinance, as far as frame cottages as concerned, and let the Building Inspector look at the proper erection and good foundations of warehouses and brick buildings generally. C. H. FINANCIAL.

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